The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

VIEWS OF CONGRESSMEN ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LACK OF AGREEMENT AMONG REPUBLICANS AS TO THEIR POLICY THIS WINTER—MEMBERS AT THE CAPITAL—THE VICE PRESIDENT TO PRESIDE IN THE SENATE—EMBARRASSMENTS OF THE MARKET COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Conversation with many Members of Congress who have arrived in the city gives confirmation of the political demoralization that exists, and is likely to interfere with the necessary and important legislation of the session. No two members can be found whose views are in harmony concerning the policy that ought to control the Republican majority during the next session. There has been a good deal of talk of a caucus, and one will probably be held soon after the beginning of the session; but what will be proposed, or what propositions have any chance of success, are wholly unknown. There are really but few who regard the financial question as of any vital political importance, disagreeing in this particular from a few men of radical views on either side. The political reverses of the Autumn are almost universally charged upon the Administration, which, it is declared, has lost, by some means or other, the confidence of the people. The statements of reasons for the feeling of the people against the Administration are numerous, and it is noticeable that none accept any portion of the responsibility for the past for themselves personally, or Congress as a body. There is a good deal of crimination and recrimination, though the hope is expressed by many that the language of private conversation will not find utterance on the floors of Congress, where it would destroy all hope of party union.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN THE CITY.

Senators and members of the House have arrived in Washington very rapidly within the past two days, and many more have arrived to-night, or are expected to-morrow morning. It is probable that a quorum of the Senate is already in the city, as within three or four of the necessary number are known to be here, and doubtless others, whose arrival is not yet reported, would make up a majority of the body. Those Senators who are known to-night to be here are Messrs. Allison, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Conover, Davis, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Kelley, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pease, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, West, Windom, and Wright. Mr. Brownlow is not expected to be here till after the holiday recess. Mr. Morton is now on his way from California. Mr. Stewart is in California, and is not expected till Christmas. Mr. Thurman has been in the city within a few days, but is now in Ohio, trying a suit at law. The members of the House who have arrived make a very long list, and it is impossible to ascertain exactly how many have arrived. There is no doubt, however, that a quorum of both Houses will be in attendance on Monday morning. Speaker Blaine came to-night from New-York. Mr. Roberts and Mr. Merriam have just arrived.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Vice President Wilson reached Washington this afternoon. He expects to preside in the Senate through this session, and says that his health is as good as it has been at any time for the last five years. He seems to be entirely recovered from the disease by which he was attacked last year.

THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

The Capitol is nearly in readiness for the opening of the session, and will be in complete order by Monday morning. The Senate wing, under charge of Sergeant at Arms French, has been placed in perfect order. A few rooms, including the Vice President's room, have been refurnished; but the appropriation for new carpets and furniture for the year was very limited, and has admitted of no display or extravagance in this direction

THE MARKET COMPANY.

The Washington Market Company is in serious financial difficulty, and at the meeting of the stockholders, last night, a resolution was offered instructing the Directors to memorialize Congress, either to purchase the market property at its full valuation, or else to give authority to the company to sell the buildings for railroad or other purposes. The preamble of this resolution is a curiosity in its way, being an attack upon Senator Morrill, of Vermont, for a report from his committee, which dealt pretty sharply with the Market Company, or "Market House Ring," as it is called here, where nearly every enterprise is a "Ring." The Market Company was granted certain privileges by Congress, and it was promised at the organization that it would replace the old wooden sheds that were a disgrace to the avenue with a market building that would be an ornament to the city. The three sides of the square, except that facing the avenue, have been built over with structures very suitable for market purposes, but the appearance from the avenue is scarcely better than before the old sheds were torn down. The avenue front has neither been built nor begun. Whether the report of Mr. Morrill's Committee making the company responsible for the failure of the fair promises, is correct or not; whether it is true, as the company charges, that the District Government was responsible for the failure of the construction of the front building, makes comparatively little difference to the people, who only know that the improvement which they expected has not been begun. It was stated in the meeting last night that the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company had made a heavy bid for the property for a freight depot, and if this is the case it would seem likely that the railroad and the Market Company would unite in carrying the case before Congress, where the contest is likely to be waged with a good deal of bitterness, involving more or less of District politics, and possibly an investigation.

THE NAVAJO INDIANS.

The delegation of Navajo Indians now in Washington will not have an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs till next Wednesday. Some of these Indians speak the language of the Utes, and there was an interesting interview this evening between them and Major J. M. Powell, who also uses with facility the dialect of the Utes.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House visited the Treasury Department this morning and had a long interview with Secretary Bristow and Mr. Blodgett, Chief of the Customs Division, during which the whole plan of the customs administration was explained. The object of the conference was to consider a proposition of the department to have the appropriation for the customs service restricted to the lowest practical amount, but at the same time leave it discretionary with the Secretary as to what the sum shall be, and not to limit it by statute.

THE MESSAGE.

The President to-day read his message, though not quite completed, to the Cabinet, several members of which, while avoiding a reference to its contents, say it was satisfactory in all its parts.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. L. C. Logan has been ordered to the Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C. Ensigns Arthur C. Baker, Julius C. Freeman, Frank W. Nabar, and A. A. Crandall, and Midshipmen David Pearson and John Farnsworth to the Brooklyn. Lieut. Commander Charles H. Davis has been detached from the Pensacola and placed on waiting orders.

NO NEW-YEAR'S ADDRESSES FROM LETTER-CARRIERS.

The Postmaster General having been called upon for an expression of his views respecting the issuing of New-Year's Addresses by letter-carriers, issued an order to-day repeating the views of his predecessor on this subject, in which he fully concurs, namely, that the soliciting of gifts or presents by means of such addresses or otherwise is prejudicial to the service, and detracts from the respect that carriers should at all times command. It is, therefore, ordered that the issuing of any address or substitute therefor by letter-carriers, intended or calculated to induce the public to make them gifts or presents, is forbidden.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF HIRAM SMITH FOR THE MURDER OF CHARLES WENHAM.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Hiram Smith was executed in this city to-day, for complicity in the murder of Charles Wenham, who was killed Jan. 6, 1873, about twelve miles from this place. The body of the murdered man was found Jan. 9, under the ice, in Deer Lick Creek. A letter found pointed to Charles Sutherland, of Copenhagen, as the murderer. Sutherland was arrested Jan. 11, and poisoned himself with strychnine an hour afterward. Smith was arrested Oct. 20, 1873, tried in June last, and sentenced to be hanged on July 24. He was respited by the Governor to Oct. 23, and again to Dec. 4. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence and on his admissions to the detectives. Great efforts were made before the Governor to secure commutation, but to no avail. The final decision was received last evening. Smith received the news calmly, bowing his head. He has stoutly and persistently asserted his innocence. He said he was ready to die. He had slept and eaten well, and showed no signs of fear. His deportment was gentlemanly and quiet. He dressed himself this morning in a neat suit of black, and ate a hearty breakfast. His spiritual adviser, Rev. J. W. Putnam, and two other gentlemen spent most of the morning with him. At 12:30 P. M. Sheriff Babbitt went to his cell, and he was led to the scaffold in a yard in the rear of the jail. The rope was adjusted, and the death warrant read. A prayer was delivered by Rev. H. Hersey, and a passage of Scripture read by Rev. C. M. Livingston. Remarks were made by Rev. J. W. Putnam. Smith protested his innocence to the last in a long speech, calling upon God to witness the truth, and died without flinching. He shook hands with the Sheriff, his counsel, and the minister. The black cap was adjusted and the drop was cut at 12:57 P. M. Death was easy, the body making but two slight struggles. He had a Bible in his hand. At 1:11 o'clock he was pronounced dead, and the body was cut down at 1:27. His remains are to be taken to Cape Vincent. But few persons witnessed the scene. A large crowd was in the streets about the jail, which was guarded by the military.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—1 A. M.—Clear weather prevails in the Southern States east of the Mississippi River, and thence north-eastward over the Middle States, New-England, and the lower lake region. Cloudy weather and light rain or snow prevail in the upper lake region and in the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys. The temperature has fallen in the districts on the Atlantic coast, with north-easterly winds and increased pressure. The barometer has fallen slightly in the Western Gulf States, with easterly winds and light rain. The rivers have risen at Leavenworth, Dubuque, and Pittsburg, and have fallen at St. Louis, Keokuk, and Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, clear and cooler weather will prevail, with north or east winds and rising barometer.

For New-England and the Middle States, clear and colder weather, with northerly winds shifting to easterly or southerly, and decidedly high barometer.

For the lower lake region, clear and cold weather during the day, falling barometer, and south or east winds, followed by threatening weather and rising temperature.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, partly cloudy weather and areas of rain and snow, with south and west winds and slight changes in temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness, easterly winds veering to southerly, slowly falling barometer, and light rain in the Mississippi Valley.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, with lower temperature and rising barometer east of the Lower Mississippi, and light rain, with easterly or southerly winds and slight changes in temperature in the South-west.

For the canal region of New-York the temperature will remain below freezing during Saturday.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	51°	45°	3:30 P. M.	60°	37°
6 A. M.	53°	41°	6 P. M.	55°	32°
9 A. M.	55°	37°	9 P. M.	51°	31°
12 M.	64°	39°	12 P. M.	46°	30°

Average temperature yesterday..............36⅜°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..............54⅜°

DEATH OF DOCK COMMISSIONER GARDNER.

Dock Commissioner Gardner died very suddenly at his residence, No. 272 East Broadway, shortly after ten o'clock last night, under peculiarly melancholy circumstances. About eight o'clock he was apparently in perfect health, and told his family, on leaving the house, that he was going to see a friend in Fourteenth street. He then went out, and the next they saw of him was about 10 o'clock, when he was brought to his own door by a citizen and a policeman, by whom he had been found in an almost insensible condition at the corner of Grand and Ridge streets. He was at once taken into the house and laid on the parlor floor, and medical assistance summoned. Three physicians immediately came to his aid, but it was too late, as life had become extinct ere they arrived. Mr. Gardner was born in New-York, in 1820, and lived in the City all his life. At the time of his death he occupied the position of Dock Commissioner, having been appointed to that office by the late Mayor Havemeyer, for a term of four years, in May, 1873. He never held any other public position except that of School Commissioner. In politics he was a Republican, and was an active member of the Council of Political Reform. Mr. Gardner was in the iron trade at the time of his death, and did business at No. 575 Grand street, where he had been established for more than twenty years. The deceased leaves a wife and seven children.

MONTREAL PORT STILL OPEN.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 4.—The ice which had formed out from the wharves for a considerable distance has all floated away, and vessels can come into port again.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

THE LEGATION AT THE VATICAN ABOLISHED—EXCITING DEBATE IN YESTERDAY'S SESSION—PRINCE BISMARCK ASSAILED BY ALSACE AND LORRAINE AND ULTRAMONTANE DEPUTIES—HE RETORTS BY CLASSING KULLMAN WITH THE CATHOLIC PARTY.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—In the Reichstag to-day a letter from the Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Bismarck, was read. It announces, in the name of the Emperor and in accordance with the Federal Council, that the sum for the maintenance of a German Legation to the Vatican is struck out of the budget.

The deputies from Alsace and Lorraine sent a written notice to the President of the Chamber that, in view of the condition of their country, they cannot serve in the Committee on the Alsace Lorraine Budget and Loan Bill.

Both communications were referred to committees.

In the course of a debate on the estimates for the committees of the Federal Council, Herr Joerg, one of the Bavarian Deputies and a member of the Clerical Party, made a vehement and bitter attack on Bismarck's foreign policy. He remarked that in consequence of Russia holding aloof the Chancellor had made a fiasco of his attempt at intervention in Spain. He wished to know whether the Committee of the Federal Council, which, according to the constitution, existed for the consideration of questions of foreign policy, performed any functions.

Prince Bismarck replied that all important diplomatic dispatches were communicated to the committee, which met whenever summoned by the President. Nothing was concealed from any of the federated Governments. He emphatically repelled the insinuation that the Federal representatives did not adequately protect the rights of the various States. There had never been any idea of intervening in the affairs of Spain. When apprized of the murder of Schmidt he said to himself such a thing would not have happened to a British, French, or American citizen. He remembered the humiliations formerly imposed on Germans, and considered the time had arrived to avenge such wrongs. The only way of helping Spain was to recognize those elements in the country which were disposed to restore public order. Russia was less affected by Spanish concerns than Germany. He respected the decision of Russia as a power with which Germany had lived in intimate friendship for a century. "If," continued Bismarck, "your darts are directed against that friendship, they will miss their aim. I can quietly bear the charge of fiasco."

Referring to an assertion of Herr Joerg that Kullmann was a madman, Bismarck replied: "He was not a madman. You don't want to have anything in common with Kullmann; that I comprehend. But he clings tightly to your coat-tails. I asked Kullmann why he wished to kill me. He answered, 'On account of the Church laws, and because you injured my party.' I asked 'Which party?' and he replied, 'The Centre or Ultramontanes.' [Great tumult in the chamber.] You may thrust Kullmann away; he nevertheless belongs to you."

Here the House burst into cheers, which were loud and long-continued. As the applause subsided cries of "Pfui! Pfui!" were heard from the Ultramontane benches.

The President declared these exclamations unparliamentary.

Prince Bismarck—I have no right to censure such exclamations. "Pfui," is an expression of disgust and contempt. I myself am not a stranger to these feelings, but hope I am too polite to so express them.

Herr Windhorst, an Ultramontane, rose and said that in his speech from the balcony in Kissengen, after Kullmann's attempt, Bismarck gave the signal for attack on the Centre. It was wrong to incite one party against another. They were drifting without that toward war.

Prince Bismarck repelled the accusation. He pointed to the continued incitement in the Ultramontane press, and to the events which led to the attempt of Kullmann on his life, and added: "Were I to believe half of what the Ultramontane papers say against me, who knows what I should do?"

Herr Lasker declared Windhorst's remarks about inciting to war unworthy a representative of the people.

The President called Lasker to order.

THE DEBATE CONTINUED TILL A LATE HOUR.

LONDON, Dec. 5—5:30 A. M.—The *Daily News* correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that the debate in the Reichstag continued until a late hour, amid scenes of great excitement. The evening papers issued extra editions after dark—a sign of unusual enterprise—giving reports of the proceedings down to the adjournment.

INDIGNATION OF THE ALSACE DEPUTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—It is reported that the Deputies from Alsace and Lorraine were so incensed at Bismarck's speech of the 30th ult. that they threatened to withdraw from the Reichstag and quit Berlin, but their friends remonstrated with and induced them to stay.

SPAIN.

MUTINY OF A BATTALION OF SOLDIERS IN MADRID—A CARLIST LEADER SHOT.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—There was a slight mutiny in this city yesterday by a battalion of troops who refused to obey an order to proceed to the North. The demonstration was, however, soon suppressed without bloodshed and tranquillity restored in the barracks. The battalion subsequently proceeded for its destination.

The Carlist leader Lozano, who was captured while traveling in a railway train to Cordova, was shot yesterday at Albacete, having been adjudged guilty of assassination and robbery.

ARRESTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE MUTINY.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A telegram to the *Standard* from Madrid says that arrests have been made in connection with the recent mutiny.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EMMA MINE LITIGATION—AN ORDER TO PRODUCE THE BOOKS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Mr. Tooke, Secretary of the Emma Mining Company, having refused to produce the books and papers before a special examiner, Vice Chancellor Malins, on behalf of Mr. Askew, petitioner for winding up the company, ordered their production, remarking that the case was one requiring investigation, and it would be scandalous to the administration of justice if the petitioner had not the remedy sought; that the principles which might apply in winding up a bona fide going concern could not apply to a company which has suddenly broken down after enormous sums have been obtained from shareholders upon the faith of statements which, to all appearances, were utterly untrue.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN CORK.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Twenty rifles and bayonets, with ammunition, have been seized in Cork, and one man has been arrested.

THE SMALL-POX PASSENGERS AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Five fresh cases of small-pox are reported in the Liverpool Workhouse, among steerage passengers of the steamer Abbottsford.

STEAMER ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN Dec. 4.—The Cunard steamship Java, Capt. Murphy, from New-York Nov. 25, for Liverpool, arrived here at 7 P. M.

FRANCE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE MESSAGE.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The newspaper organs of the Republican Party think that the message of President MacMahon to the Assembly is directed against the Legitimists, while the journals published in the interests of the Conservatives believe it is pointed toward the Radicals. The public generally is favorably impressed by the message.

POLITICAL EFFECT OF THE MESSAGE.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The general impression is that the message of President MacMahon has made no change in the political situation. The Legitimists are firm in their refusal to vote the Constitutional bills. A meeting of the Left Centre to-day rejected a proposition that the immediate discussion of the bills be moved in the Assembly, and resolved to await the initiation of the Right Centre and the Government.

A DINNER GIVEN BY THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister, gave a dinner yesterday to a number of Americans, including Mr. Sickles, late Minister to Spain.

GERMANY.

THE VON ARNIM TRIAL NOT POSTPONED.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The report that the trial of Count Von Arnim has been postponed is incorrect. Application of his counsel for postponement has been rejected.

ENGLISH LADIES SYMPATHIZING WITH THE WESTPHALIAN COUNTESSES.

LONDON, Dec. 5—5 A. M.—A deputation of Roman Catholic ladies from England have arrived in Munster. They came to congratulate the Westphalian Countesses who were recently fined for signing a seditious address to the Bishop of Paderborn sympathizing with him in his imprisonment for resistence to the ecclesiastical laws.

INDIA.

THE GWALIOR PRISONER NOT NANA SAHIB—IMPRISONMENT OF YAKOOB KHAN, OF AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Calcutta, says the Government is satisfied that the Gwalior prisoner is not Nana Sahib.

The same dispatch states that Yakoob Khan is in close confinement at Cabul.

LIVINGSTONE'S JOURNALS.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE PAPERS AT ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Foreign Office has a dispatch from Aden, dated Nov. 28, stating that Dr. Livingstone's journals have reached Zanzibar in safe hands.

THE BRAZILIAN BISHOPS.

THE POPE REFUSES TO ADVISE THEM TO RESIGN AS A MEASURE OF RECONCILIATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

ROME, Dec. 4.—The Pope has absolutely refused to recommend the Bishops imprisoned in Brazil to resign their sees as a measure for the reconciliation of their differences with the Government of that country.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE INSURGENTS UNDER MITRE RETREATING SOUTHWARD—OVERTURES FOR SUBMISSION AND PEACE.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 4.—The Argentine insurgents under Gen. Mitre have retreated to the south, and Mitre has sent a Commissioner to the Government to negotiate for the restoration of peace under certain conditions. The Government is disposed to accept his offer, but the question has not yet been definitely settled.

No satisfactory information has yet been received here concerning the battle which was reported to have been fought recently between the Government forces and the insurgents.

DEFEAT AND SURRENDER OF MITRE AND HIS ARMY UNCONDITIONALLY.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 3.—It is officially announced that Gen. Mitre having been defeated, and finding himself closely pursued by the Government forces, proposed terms upon which he would capitulate. His proposition was rejected, and he finally surrendered unconditionally with his army, and peace has been restored in the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The Government troops are in pursuit of Arredondo, whose advanced guard has been defeated.

FIJI.

A GOVERNOR APPOINTED.

LONDON, Dec. 5—5:30 A. M.—Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, formerly Governor of Trinidad and Mauritius, has been appointed to the Governorship of the Fiji Islands.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WRECK OF A CUBAN COASTING STEAMER—THIRTY LIVES LOST.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—The Spanish coasting steamer, Thomas Brooks, from Santiago de Cuba for Guantanamo, struck yesterday morning on the Morrillo, near Guantanamo, and sunk immediately. About thirty lives were lost.

THE LA PLATA DISASTER—EXPLANATION OF THE AGENTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Messrs. Siemens write to the *Times* explaining the loss of the steamer La Plata. They say that the heavy sea which carried the two boats away also tore out their davits, thus causing openings in the side of the steamer, through which the water came in in sufficient quantities to extinguish the fires, and when the machinery ceased to work the ship was helpless.

A SHIP BURNED AT SEA AND TWENTY-SIX LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Dec. 5—5 A. M.—A ship, supposed to be the Pontiac, from Sunderland to Bombay, has been burned at sea, and twenty-six of her crew perished.

A BARK PUT BACK DAMAGED.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The British bark Rennie J. Carlton, from Liverpool for New-York, has put into Queenstown damaged.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF NAME OF THE ASSOCIATION—MEMORIAL ON CHEAP INTER-STATE COMMUNICATION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR NEXT YEAR—ADJOURNMENT TO MEET IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—The convention reassembled at 10 A. M., Vice President J. F. Henry, of New-York, presiding.

Mr. Fairchild, of New-York, offered a resolution proposing to change the name of the Association to the American Board of Transportation and Commerce, and that a committee of five be appointed to take the matter into consideration. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Moody, of Texas, offered a resolution that if the General Government shall enter upon a policy of aiding long lines of transportation, then this Convention recommends the Southern and Texas Pacific Railroad to favorable consideration, and that the interest on its bonds be guaranteed. On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, this resolution was tabled.

Mr. Ingersoll withdrew, by leave, the substitute offered by him yesterday to Mr. Potter's substitute for that portion of the report of the Committee on Resolutions relating to water routes. Mr. Potter, of Iowa, also withdrew his substitute upon the understanding that Col. H. Cabell, of Virginia, would offer a compromise substitute. Col. Cabell then offered the following amendment to the report of the committee:

Resolved, That in addition to the lines of transportation recommended by the United States Senate Committee on Transportation, this convention recognizes the proposed Rock Island and Hennepin Canal, in the State of Illinois, connecting the Mississippi River with the Illinois River and Canal, and the chain of waterways to the seaboard, as a project of great merit, promising materially to cheapen the cost of transporting the grain of the North-west to the markets of the world; and we therefore respectfully urge upon Congress the necessity of the speedy construction of this work.

Col. Cabell stated that, as the routes mentioned specially in the recommendations of the Senate Committee had already been urged upon the attention of Congress for aid, in the report of the Committee on Reports, which was adopted day before yesterday; and as the Rock Island and Hennepin route, as set forth in the above, had not been specifically set forth in the Senate Committee recommendations, he thought it but right and fair that so important a line should have the benefit of the full and equal favor of this body. He then urged the importance to the whole country of the lines commended, and expressed his full conviction that it was not only right but the duty of Congress to relieve the people by constructing or liberally aiding these lines. The construction of these lines will effectually unite all portions of the country in bonds of mutual interest and affection.

Messrs. Hunter, of Virginia, and Frobel, of Georgia, concurred in the views and sentiments of Col. Cabell.

Mr. Allen, of Illinois, had been glad to note the range and value of the discussions of the convention, and was gratified by the good sense and good feeling of the remarks of Col. Cabell. He urged the adoption of the amendment, and spoke briefly of the merits of the proposed improvement. He was not opposed to a freight railroad constructed by Government, and if the experiment could be confined to one double track freight line he would go for it.

Mr. J. M. Vernon of Montreal of the International Cheap Transportation Association of Canada, was admitted to a seat in the convention.

Mr. Dobbins, of Buffalo, N. Y., at the request of the convention, delivered an interesting speech on the Erie Canal, full of information, and showing the great progress which the introduction of steam on that line was making in cheap transportation. The capacity of the great work was increased and constantly increasing through improvements, while the charges and the time were being reduced in equal ratio.

The vote being taken on Col. Cabell's amendment, it was adopted, and the report, as amended, was then adopted.

Col. Cabell, on behalf of the Richmond delegation, asked that they might have the pleasure of escorting the members of the convention, in carriages, to various points of interest about the city at any time convenient to them.

On motion of R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y., a vote of thanks was adopted for the courtesy thus extended to the convention, and 10 A. M. to-morrow was designated as the hour for the proposed tour of the city.

The following resolutions heretofore mentioned as being offered by Col. B. W. Frobel, of Georgia, were taken up:

Resolved, That the great and pressing need of the country is free and unrestricted trade between States; that this result can only be reached by furnishing means of a cheap interchange among ourselves of the varied products of the different sections; and to do this it is necessary to promote every legislative means which will tend to lessen the cost of internal transportation.

Resolved, That we cannot reach the highest state of prosperity until our foreign commerce is restored; to do this we must not only have free and unobstructed outlets from the interior to the sea, but ability to produce cheaply. This will enable us to compete successfully in the markets of the world, and will give us the most certain protection of that ability to compete. To do this cheap food must be supplied to the manufacturer, the miner, and the producer of cotton, and to every other interest that needs it, and great interests must be brought together into an alliance whose benefits will be mutual. This can only be done by inaugurating that free trade between the States which cheap transportation alone will afford, and the adoption of such a system as will give us in all the markets of the world the free trade of successful competition. To do this we must at once look to our great highways of trade, whether these be by river, lake, canal, ocean, or any other means; so long as protection is necessary to enable our manufacturers to compete in the home market they can never hope for a successful competition elsewhere; and, since our commercial prosperity is dependent upon such competition, that it becomes the duty of Congress to give us means of accomplishing this with as little delay as possible.

Resolved, That, while we possess the wealth of the field, the forest, and mine, in such profusion as the hand of Providence alone bestows, it is all valueless because we fail to bring it into close alliance and afford it an outlet to the markets of the world; that by this neglect we give protection to the grain-growers of Russia against our farmers of the West, to the manufacturers of Great Britain against those of New England, to the miners of Scotland and Wales against those of Pennsylvania, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, and the cotton growers of India and Brazil against the plantations of the South. This is why the balance of trade is so largely against us, and offers the true reason why this vast product, which is needed by all the world, is wasting and worthless on our hands, and we are reduced to the necessity of a paper currency which is seen at a discount as compared with gold at home, and without commercial value abroad. This is why manufacturers and mills are idle, why thousands of our people are without employment, and why a fearful business and commercial stagnation broods over the land. Let Congress adopt such measures as will enable us to place these products upon a profitable market and the business stagnation will end, the balance of trade be restored, gold will once more flow back to us instead of away from us, as in years past, and the necessity of protective tariffs, which have always engendered strife and bitterness, will no longer be felt in the better protection which this free trade among our industrial pursuits will afford.

Resolved, That the presence of a metallic currency is the result of a commercial prosperity and not the cause of that prosperity; to restore this circulation it is only necessary for us to supply the means of exporting our grain and flour, and bacon, and corn, and tobacco, and cotton at prices which will enable us to sell these products in the markets of other countries. This will give us commercial prosperity, and its evidence will be a gold circulation; that with its return the present paper currency, which is but the result of a need produced by a deficiency of gold, will disappear and a sound currency be restored without obstructing any of our great interests.

Resolved, That Congress should at its present session provide means for the construction of four great water routes, unanimously recommended in the report of the Senate committee, and should adopt such other means of securing to the whole country this great boon of cheap transportation as the necessities of the people require.

Resolved, That we have no warfare to make upon any of the great industries of the country, but, on the contrary, the very object of this convention is to promote peace and harmony among them, and to devise means for their further development. As the offices of all the members of the body are essential to its perfect vitality and vigor and life, so all interests are just as essential to a country that would be great and prosperous. It is the true interest, then, of all to promote the interest of each other, and our best policy will be found in reunion of all the great industries of the land for the sake of national peace and national prosperity.

After Col. Frobel had spoken forcibly and at length in favor of the resolutions, they were passed without a dissenting vote.

The convention then adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session, on motion of Col. Cabell, Mr. J. M. Vernon, of Montreal, was invited to address the convention to-night.

It being called for, a long and able paper by Engineer Greene, of the Erie Canal, dated Albany, Nov. 28, on the adoption of steam as a motor upon the canal, was read. The results of various experiments were stated, and the conditions of full success were summed up. His conclusions emphatically establish the adaptability of steam to canals, and promise grand results in the future. It was ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the convention.

Mr. Merwin, of New-York, offered a resolution asking every State to create a Board of Railroad Commissioners, which was referred.

The convention took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

On the reassembling of the convention at 7:30 P. M. Mr. J. M. Vernon, of Montreal, delivered an address on cheap transportation. He said that we had built too many railroads. The late financial panic had its origin in that fact. We must turn to water for relief, and instead of making water-lines subsidiary to the roads we must make the latter subsidiary to the former. He represented the International Cheap Transportation Association, and its chief object was to unite all the commercial centres of America in driving Russian grain from the markets of Great Britain. Mr. Vernon was subjected to a protracted catechism as to the commerce and transportation of Europe, with which he seemed very familiar, all the facts elicited tending to show water to be the cheapest means of transport.

Mr. Littler, from the Committee on Nominations, reported the following officers for the ensuing year, who were unanimously elected:

President, Hon. Josiah Quincy; Secretary, S. H. Ferguson; Treasurer, F. B. Thurber, and a Vice President from every State of the Union and every Province of Canada.

Mr. Bridges, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a final report embodying all the resolutions heretofore passed in a memorial to Congress, with the addition of a resolution in favor of a freight railway constructed and controlled by Government, with aid to other roads on condition of Government control as to rates and combinations, and naming a committee consisting of Messrs. J. Utley, of Missouri; W. M. Potter, of Iowa; B. W. Frobel, of Georgia; C. S. Carrington, of Virginia, and J. N. Harris, of Kentucky, to press the matters of the memorial upon the speedy attention of Congress during its session of this Winter. On motion of Mr. Dove, of Illinois, Mr. F. B. Thurber, of New-York, was added to the above committee.

Besides the resolutions included in the memorial were the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, justice to the other States, both East and West, requires that tolls on the Erie Canal should be materially reduced, approximating to such rates as will be only sufficient to pay current expenses and keep the same in repair; and this convention respectfully recommends the reduction of tolls on the Erie Canal to the favorable consideration of the Legislature of the State of New-York.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to present the above resolution to the Legislature of the State of New-York at its next session, and to urge it to adopt the recommendation therein contained.

In addition, there was a resolution asking the Government to establish ship-yards, one on the Atlantic seaboard, and one on the Western waters, for the construction of iron steamers.

Col. Cabell, of Virginia, suggested that the resolutions as to the reduction of tolls on the Erie Canal were somewhat officious, if not indelicate.

Mr. Allen, of Illinois, thought that this convention had the right to make the demand for a reduction of tolls on a canal through which poured the productions of so great a portion of the country.

The memorial and all the resolutions were finally adopted by a unanimous vote, and with great applause.

Mr. T. F. Lees, of New-York, offered a resolution of thanks to the officers and members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond for the free use of their hall, which was adopted.

Mr Lees then read an able and interesting paper on "Cheap Transportation," by Mr. John Roach, of the Morgan Iron Works, New-York, with special reference to ocean transportation.

The chair announced Messrs. Dove, of Illinois, Thurber, of New-York, and Potter, of Iowa, as the committee to wait on the New-York Assembly and present the resolutions as to the reduction of tolls on the Erie Canal.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, of Colorado, the thanks of the convention were extended to the citizens of Richmond for the hospitable reception which had been extended to the body and its delegates.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, President Quincy was added to the committee to wait on Congress, and Mr. Dobbins, of North Carolina, to the committee to wait on the Legislature of New York.

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint the usual committees, and the time of next meeting was left to the Executive Committee.

At the request of Col. Carrington, of Richmond, the members of the convention agreed to meet in this hall in the morning, to make the tour of the city in carriages.

The convention then adjourned, to meet in Chicago at the call of the Executive Committee.

THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—A meeting of the friends of the Champlain Canal enlargement was held at Whitehall to-day. Henry G. Burleigh presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents, and other officers. Assemblyman Davis made a long speech, in which he attacked various contracts for work let upon the canal, declaring them to be fraudulent, and pointing out their deceptive character. Canal Commissioner Barkley was present, and defended the action of the Canal Board and himself in letting the contracts. A resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Barkley was voted down. A committee of seven prominent gentlemen was appointed to examine the work under the contracts and see that the State was not cheated.

MUTINY ON BOARD A MERCHANT VESSEL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—A mutiny occurred on board the ship United States, Capt. Lunt, at Pass a L'Outre. One man was killed. The United States revenue-cutter has gone alongside. Four of the crew will be taken back under arrest to this city. The ship was bound to Liverpool.

THE CHARGES AGAINST REV MR. COOPER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 4.—The congregation of Rev. Mr. Cooper have published a card expressing confidence in his integrity, and the standing committee, acting for and in behalf of the Free Congregational Church of Frankford, express unlimited confidence in his virtue, integrity, Christian life and character, and add: "That as a church we will continue to sustain our beloved Pastor, and we pledge ourselves to aid in repelling the fiery darts of Satan."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF LIEUT. HOXIE, ENGINEER OF THE DISTRICT.

THE PUBLIC WORKS—CONDITION OF CONTRACTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS—THE WOOD PAVEMENTS ROTTING—CONTRACT WORK COMPARED WITH GOVERNMENT WORK—FRAUDULENT BIDS.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Lieut. R. L. Hoxie, of the Engineer Corps, who has had charge of the engineering and street improvements of the District since the Board of Public Works was abolished, makes a voluminous and interesting report to the Commissioners. He begins by giving an account of the condition of the contracts for the improvements when he took charge of the work, and he gives a detailed statement of the work that has been done and the progress upon the various unfinished sewers, pavements, and other works that are under contract. He says in regard to sewers that the system of main sewers may be considered as established, and the work upon them is nearly completed. The lateral sewers have not all been planned judiciously, and the work in some cases has been badly done; but sewerage facilities having been widely extended, the necessity for further extension has been established. The streets, avenues, and alleys are generally paved, parked, and lighted where such improvements are immediately necessary. A gradual extension of this work by a moderate annual outlay will enable the improvements to keep pace with the requirements of the District. He regrets that so much wood pavement has been laid, the life of which threatens to be very short, unless preservative measures are taken. Of the concrete pavements he says: "Some of these constitute an excellent pavement and others are worthless. The repair of the latter will involve a considerable outlay, but the former, with such improvements as have been suggested by experience, will have solved the problem of pavements for localities at least which can dispense with stone blocks and require something more substantial than gravel or macadam." He renews the recommendation made on several occasions before, that for the letters designating streets, names of men of distinction in the history of the Union be substituted, applying them in such a manner that the initial letter of the name should coincide with the present alphabetical designation of streets. The estimate for the current expenses of this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, is $168,069 25. The additional work required is upward of $80,000. The estimates for the current expenses of the whole of the next fiscal year are $423,216. The cost of projected improvements which must be provided within a reasonable time is $492,334. The tone of the report is decidedly fair and frank, and it bears no evidence of having been written in favor of the Board of Public Works. One of the most important and interesting portions of the report is that about contracts, and is as follows:

"As a rule, but with some exceptions, the activity and zeal which contractors have manifested before the recognition of their contracts, have not been afterward exhibited. The desire to establish a claim has been satisfied by such recognition, and the contractor has been unable or unwilling to commence work with sufficient force to make any reasonable progress with it. This is accounted for in part by the depreciation of the board paper upon which they were unable to realize a satisfactory compensation in cash, or to raise the necessary funds for the prosecution of their work. The difficulty was enhanced by the discontinuance, by the Commissioners, as required by law, of the practice of purchasing and furnishing to the contractor the materials required for his work, which practice of the Board of Public Works was considerable assistance to men of limited means. The difficulty experienced in making the first measurements upon which the amount due up to date could be ascertained and paid in certificates of the Board of Audit, operated somewhat to their disadvantage; but in a majority of cases only a small amount was due, over and above the last measurement of the Board of Public Works, to those who had unfinished contracts. A further cause of delay was the prevalence of the habit of obtaining contracts for the purpose of subletting them, and this was complicated by the financial embarrassments of both contractors and sub-contractors operating to deter parties from making a bona fide contract to do work with others who held the right and were unable to secure a profitable margin for themselves. The working of the contract system has been pretty thoroughly tested in the improvements of the capital, and in the light of present experience it does not appear to advantage. When contracts are advertised to be let to the lowest bidder, it is difficult to discriminate in favor of responsible parties, and the work is liable to fall into the hands of contractors who depend upon slighting the work to make good the loss on their bid. In such cases the sufficiency of their securities is not adequate protection to the District. Whatever may be recovered from them by the slow process of law cannot make good the loss of time and the indirect injuries sustained. For all work under contract it is necessary to maintain a force competent to assume the direction and control of all the work, to protect the District from the consequences of fraud or incompetence, and to keep such accurate account of the work as may serve as the basis of monthly estimates and settlement with the contractors. The cost of such a force is hardly less than would suffice for another competent to undertake the supervision of the work and its safe completion without the intervention of the contractor, without the margin for profits and the comparative immunity from the chances of bad work. If, in general, material only were furnished under contract, and labor and supervision organized with a distribution of responsibility, I believe that work could be done in the District of Columbia more cheaply, and certainly better, than the average of the present contract work."

LOUISIANA.

THE CANVASS—ELECTION RETURNS STILL MISSING.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 4.—The election returns from De Soto Parish have not yet been received, and the Returning Board to-day refused to canvass duplicate certificates offered by the Conservative Committee, stating that they could act on nothing but what was passed on by the Supervisor of Registration. The board concluded to lay De Soto Parish aside until they finish the balance of the State.

A MURDEROUS ATTACK UPON A MAIL CARRIER.

PORT ROBINSON, Ontario, Dec. 4.—To-day at noon, as W. Buckner, a mail-carrier, was conveying the mail from train No. 2, he was attacked by a man named Howe. A severe struggle ensued, but Buckner succeeded in securing the mail-bag, which he delivered at the Post Office, after which, in company with Officer Coulter, he went to arrest Howe, who drew a knife on Buckner and stabbed him twice, in the temple and in the back of the neck, near the jugular vein. Buckner's wounds are mortal. Howe is under arrest.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—The Board of Councilmen to-day adopted a resolution instructing the Mayor to communicate with the family of the late Chief Justice Chase, and request from them his remains for interment here.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FLEMISH AND FRENCH PICTURES. With Notes Concerning the Painters and Their Works. By F. G. STEPHENS. London: SAMPSON LOW & Co. Philadelphia: GEBBIE & BARRIE, No. 730 Sansom street.

This is one of the most beautiful books which is likely to appear this season. The object of the author, as he explains in the preface, has been "to supply, mainly from acknowledged sources, a readable sketch of the famous schools of art indicated by the title of the book," and to "describe justly the characteristic qualities of each of those schools." The French and Dutch schools of painting are traced with the care and accuracy of the historian, and with that knowledge of art which very few writers, except Mr. Ruskin, possess. It is, however, to the superb illustrations that we desire to call the particular attention of our readers. Very little is said about them in the preface, and nothing is promised on the title page, but they impart an altogether exceptional value to the book. They are etchings of the very finest kind—examples of that beautiful art which surpass any other specimens published of late years, not excepting those in Mr. Hamerton's *Portfolio*. The frontispiece is a lovely copy of a painting by Carolus Duran, of a lady, etched by Leopold Flameng. We very much doubt whether the painting could be a more beautiful piece of work than the etching. As a contrast to it, take the "Man with the Pinks," an etching from a celebrated painting by John Van Eyck, in the Berlin Museum. It is a wonderful specimen of an art which was once so popular, and which has of late years undergone a revival. There are other exquisite etchings in the volume, from works by Rembrandt, Watteau, Greuze, Meissonier, Mouchot, Gallait, Troyon, Vergrasset, and other artists. The "Morning in Spring Time," (p. 140) is a picture which one can never grow tired of gazing upon. Surely a more lovely countenance, full of purity and innocence, "appareled in celestial light," was never imagined by painter. And the etching is worth hours of study. It is a masterpiece. "A Protestant Marriage in Alsace," etched by Rajon, from a painting by Brion, is also a lovely work. In short (for at this season of the year we can only briefly notice the books on our table) the present volume is certainly the most sumptuous specimen of engraving and printing which our publishers have yet submitted to the public. We strongly advise lovers of choice books and *connoisseurs* in art not, on any account, to let this book escape their attention.

MANY LANDS AND MANY PEOPLE. With 147 Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

A collection of interesting chapters of travel in Peru, Athens, China, Patagonia, Japan, Constantinople, Palestine, and other interesting parts of the world. It is just the book for a boy—or man either—who is fond of reading stories of travel and adventure. The illustrations are numerous and well executed. The Patagonian chapters are from Mr. Muster's celebrated book, and the other contributors to the volume are travelers who knew how to use their eyes and to describe what they saw. The collection forms a capital work for Winter reading by a comfortable fireside.

ECHOES OF THE FOOT-HILLS. By BRET HARTE. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1875.

This little volume contains the poems and verses written during the past twelvemonth by Mr. Bret Harte. So far as we know, they have all been published before—some of them for the first time in our own columns. Our readers, however, will doubtless be glad to have them in their present neat and handy form.

CHRISTMAS ANNUALS AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—Mr. Brentano, No. 33 Union square, has received a large supply of almanacs, annuals, and other books suitable to Christmas and the New Year. *The Dead Tryst*, by James Grant; *The Spirit Circle*, a series of stories supposed to be told by various deceased authors; the *Belgravia Annual*, edited by Miss Braddon—these are among the latest newcomers in Mr. Brentano's store. They contain stories or articles by well-known authors, and will be welcome to lovers of light literature. *The British Workman*, for 1874, is full of large and beautiful engravings, and the articles contained in it are very much better worth reading than the usual run of books which profess to appeal to the working classes. The *Band of Hope Review* and the *Cottager and Artisan* are also profusely illustrated and full of interesting reading. Among some capital books for children and the family are the *Children's Friend*, the *Friendly Visitor*, and the *Family Friend*. All these books are well adapted for Winter evenings at home. In the *Children's Friend* will be found the beautiful and touching story of "Little Henry and His Bearer," which many of our older readers will remember well, even though they may not have seen it since they too were in the golden days of their youth. It is a narrative which is sure to linger long in the recollection of all who once make acquaintance with it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform the public and the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, through the columns of THE TIMES, if the recent negotiation effected by Mr. Gray in London is likely to result beneficially to the Erie Railway Company? Will you please inform me what is the total amount of bonded debt of the road, and also how much the company is required to pay annually in interest on the same? In your opinion, will the net earnings, at sixty-six per cent. for operating expenses, be adequate to meet the interest on the company's obligations, including the annual rental for leased lines? These are important questions, which an anxious public desire to have solved.

Independent of the course of the stock on the New-York Stock Exchange and aside from all speculative value which may be given to the shares of the company, do you think that the road can earn sufficient next year, (say from Jan. 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876,) assuming the running expenses to be within the limit suggested by Capt. Tyler, viz., sixty-six per cent., to pay the interest without being forced to borrow more money in London?

Do you think the road is likely to again pass into the hands of Mr. Jay Gould, who is reported to control 100,000 shares of the stock? If so, will the stockholders be benefited thereby?

Respectfully, D. R.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1874.

[We give up every one of these conundrums.]

OUR CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE TIMES of the 26th inst. hit the finance question on the head in its leader on "Our Currency," when it says: "There is no doubt that so long as we have so considerable a public debt as we now have, we can, if we will, easily have a currency nearly perfect through the issues of banks secured by deposit of United States bonds." This fact some of the people of these United States long since saw. If Congress, last Winter, could have seen and promptly acted upon this practical plan of free banking upon our Government bonds, the Republican Party might have been saved its very humiliating defeat this Fall. But Congress delayed, and thus worried out the patience of the nation. And this, with other matters, has given us a harvest not very savory in the tremendous Democratic victory which has quite nearly crushed the life out of the Republican Party.

"Practically this would be a convertible currency;" for in any of the monetary centres of the world the bond will bring a gold dollar, and the people here would have, as in the case of the Bank of England bills by the people of England, unbounded confidence in such issues.

Moreover, in this way we shall retain the national character of our currency. It will subject the people to no loss from exchange, for a bank in New-Orleans will be as good and its bills as secure as those of New-York. Now, this is what the people wish, and if the Republican Party will not grant it, some other will.

Besides, this would have satisfied the people and done away with the wild cry for further inflation of greenbacks by Government.

Let "thirty years hence" take of itself. There is little danger but that there will then be a thousand millions of the debt unpaid. Certainly, if Tammany is to return to power in national affairs, there need be no anxiety that our debt will not always be large enough to satisfy the amplest banking upon our unpaid bonds.

In any event, the people can reduce revenue taxes so as to retain bonds sufficient to meet all the requirements of business for banking purposes.

Now, what is to hinder our continuing to have a currency the very best we can possibly get, and one thus "nearly perfect?" E. G. C.

BUFFALO, November, 1874.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

STILL CANVASSING THE VOTE—THE STATE CLAIMED BY BOTH PARTIES, BUT NEW-ORLEANS HEAVILY DEMOCRATIC—DEPLORABLE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CITY—TAXES AND PROPERTY.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 27, 1874.

Almost a month has passed since the election was held in this State, and it is not yet definitely ascertained which party has the majority of the votes said to be cast, nor who are the members of Congress elect. The proceedings of the Returning Board are slow and tedious, and the acts of the members thereof are watched and scrutinized with sleepless vigilance. Great and gross irregularities, and violations of the State election laws on the part of many of the Commissioners of Elections, are being constantly shown before the Returning Board, and protests have been filed and the returns laid aside for future consideration and determination. This has been the case in this city and in the parishes of Assumption, Avoyelles, De Soto, Bienville, and Bossier, and doubtless will be found to exist in other parishes which have not yet been examined and canvassed. The return from Bienville showed 779 votes for the Democratic or Conservative ticket, and none for the Republican. The list of registration for this parish showed 784 whites and 442 colored, and the return of the election must be regarded as the best proof that there was fraud somewhere, though not necessarily intimidation.

The vote for the city has been fully canvassed, and the result shows a victory for the Conservatives; but the State is claimed by both parties, it being conceded that there can only be a small majority either way. The Legislature will doubtless be in the hands of the Democrats, who will elect their United States Senator.

The constitutional amendments limiting legislative appropriations so that they shall not exceed the actual income arising from the taxable property of the State, and also in regard to the city indebtedness, that it shall not be further increased by the issue of bonds without consent of the people, has been adopted, despite the opposition of several of the papers of this city.

The newly-elected city officers take their places on Monday, the 30th, and without a dollar in the Treasury with which to meet the expenses of the city administration. The interest of the city bonds falling due on the 1st of the next month will not be paid, as it is stated there is no money on hand out of which to meet such obligations. The city authorities allege this inability to pay municipal debts to have been brought about through the delinquency of the city tax-payers, who are charged with the non-payment of taxes to an amount exceeding $3,000,000, such delinquents being owners of property, most of whom are non-residents. Some of these taxes are alleged to have been due from these property-owners before the late war, and because of the absence and non-residency of such owners could not be collected. Now strenuous efforts will be made to enforce payment, and it is stated that during the past Summer over 4,000 pieces of property in this city were sold for the taxes, which in many cases amounted to the actual value of the property sold. In a majority of instances the taxes, accumulating as they have from year to year, is a virtual confiscation beyond the chance of redemption by the owners, and it will be far better for the interests of the city that all such property should change hands, and the sooner the better.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH H. CRITTENDEN, OF BROOKLYN.

The remains of the late Joseph H. Crittenden, Esq., were interred on Thursday afternoon in Cleveland, Ohio, in which city the active years of his business life were passed. His death, as has previously been stated, occurred in Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 28, after a brief illness. The Cleveland *Leader* editorially pays a just and appreciative tribute to the deceased, who was one of the pioneer settlers of that city, and assisted practically in its growth to its present thriving condition. The *Leader* says: "It has been our sad duty to chronicle one by one, as they occurred, the decease of the old settlers of our city, and it now devolves upon us to announce the death of a former Cleveland gentleman, J. H. Crittenden, Esq. Mr. Crittenden was born at Conway, Mass., in the year 1804. He moved to Cleveland in the year 1832, and went into the boot, shoe, and leather business, which he followed for about thirty years, when he retired, and has lived the most of the time since in Brooklyn. Mr. Crittenden was universally esteemed by all who knew him for his probity, integrity, and geniality. He was known as a model business man, and his death will cause a feeling of sadness in the hearts of all his friends and acquaintances."

ADOPTED CITIZENS OF RHODE ISLAND.

A meeting of the adopted citizens of Rhode Island is to be held in Providence on the 10th inst., to declare their wish, not to say demand, that the clause in the State Constitution, making a distinction to their prejudice, should be repealed. They claim that as they shared the hardships and privations of war they should also share in the blessings of peace. The call for the meeting opens in this somewhat remarkable style: "It is a source of gratification and pride to every adopted citizen of Rhode Island, as well as to the native born, to witness the rapid strides which the city and State are making toward perfection. On every side wherever the eye may gaze are monuments of industry, education and Christianity, standing out in bold relief to claim our admiration. Old landmarks and boundary lines are swept away, and recede from view like the mountain savage before the steady march of civilization. New wards have been formed and new territory added to the city; magnificent specimens of architecture are taking the place of old and venerable structures; deep sewers and Cornish engines, together with lamp-lighting by electricity, all speak loudly to say we are truly living in a progressive age. It is to be hoped and expected that the minds and hearts of the citizens of Rhode Island will expand and grow and keep pace with the progressive spirit of the age; and that those old landmarks and lines of demarkation and proscribed legislation will also be removed before long; and that Rhode Island will declare her independence and arrange herself side by side with her sister States in doing justice to her adopted citizens."

LITTLE GOLD IN THE BLACK HILLS.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* mentions the arrival in that city of Mr. Walter Strain, of Buffalo, who had just returned from an extended and perilous trip through the Black Hills gold region, and brings anything but favorable accounts of their richness in the precious minerals. He left Fort Laramie with a party of mountaineers and trappers early last August, and has been constantly traveling ever since. At the foot of the Black Hills their horses were stampeded by the Indians and all but three were lost. With the remaining three they worked through to the reported gold-bearing region. Here they made a thorough prospect, at least as thorough as they could make when they were obliged to keep their rifles almost continually in hand to guard against Indians. They succeeded in finding some pocket gold, but not in quantities sufficient to warrant a continuance in the work. The mineral is not so plenty along Strawberry Creek or the Sweetwater, and the difficulties of mining are immense. On the 10th of October, in a fight with Indians, one of his comrades was shot and instantly killed. Another was severely wounded. The survivors placed the wounded man on a horse, and by night marches made their way to the railroad. Mr. Strain emphatically declares that there is no shadow of truth in the statements made by the supposed discoverers of gold in that country.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

Joseph Jeidel was committed for examination by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on two charges of obtaining goods under false pretenses. He went to the firms of J. H. Janes & Co. and Carr & Co., and producing orders purporting to be signed by J. H. Keyser, obtained thereon 300 feet of lead pipe and 100 pounds of metal solder. Mr. Keyser, on being consulted, pronounced the orders forgeries, and hence the arrest of Jeidel. A full examination into the charges will be held in a few days, and, it is said, several other charges will be preferred against the accused.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

FINANCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

REDUCING THE CURRENCY—THE SUGAR CROP—THE WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1874.

The steamer Crescent City, in consequence of bad weather, did not arrive from New-York until last Friday morning, and has delayed her departure until to-day noon.

SHRINKING THE CURRENCY.

The Government announced this morning another grand *auto-da-fé*, to take place in the court-yard of the old Custom-house, when some fifteen thousand bank notes representing over half a million of dollars, and part of the collection of the extraordinary tax of ten per cent. on incomes, &c., are to be burned. This performance, however, is not nearly so interesting as the drawings of the Havana Lottery, which take place in the same court-yard, and I kept away from it. Apropos of lotteries, the capital prize of the next drawing of 16th of December is $500,000. To-morrow afternoon the amount of $80,319 will be *inutilizado'd* at the City Hall and will undergo later the same fate as those destroyed this morning. Meanwhile, notwithstanding the shutting up of the "Centro Mercantil," which was looked upon by the authorities as a gold-speculating exchange, the tendency of which was to force up the price of gold; and, spite of the recent establishment of the "Liga Reguladora," whose main object is to bring it down, this uneasy metal has been rising in price, having advanced about fifteen per cent. in two days, and closing yesterday at 118 to 120.

THE SUGAR CROP.

The prospects for the next sugar crop are very favorable. Grinding has already commenced on the plantation Corojal, near Trinidad, the juice yielding ten degrees, a surprising average, taking into account the present season.

A HARD WINTER—THE WAR.

A private letter from Puerto Principe, dated the 24th, states that it is feared that there will be great suffering during the coming Winter, especially among the poorer classes, as the troops have received no pay for four months, and the contractors for clothing, &c., for the troops do not feel disposed to make new ones, because large amounts are still owing them on their old contracts, which amounts they cannot get. This will bring sewing, which has been almost the only means of livelihood for the poor, to a standstill. The same letter gives the following particulars of the capture by the insurgents on the 28th October, of San Geronimo, a small village of some 500 inhabitants, distant ten leagues from Puerto Principe, and fortified and garrisoned by a force of 150 men, who, after a severe fight, capitulated to the insurgents, losing sixty killed and a large number wounded, among them Major Brañas, who commanded the Spanish forces. The insurgents were under Brigadier José Gonzalez, and captured 150 rifles, 25,000 Remington cartridges, and a quantity of clothing. It is said that they treated their prisoners very kindly, dressed their wounds, and escorted those who refused to join their cause to the nearest Spanish camp, which was Las Yeguas, four leagues from San Geronimo. The insurgent loss is stated to have been two killed and fifteen wounded.

EXECUTION OF DESERTERS.

On the 6th November eleven deserters were shot at Nuevitas by the Spaniards, and another batch of deserters were shot several days afterward at Puerto Principe, behind the wall of the cemetery. From Trinidad we learn that a small force of the "Andalucia" Regiment, during a reconnoisance, found in the fork of a tree a negro named Clemento Reina, belonging to Arimao, who called himself an Ensign in the insurgent forces. Another detachment of the same regiment, under command of Ensign Centurion, captured the wife of the insurgent Governor of Las Villas, José Ortega.

ARREST ON SUSPICION.

Mr. F. G. Bolio, proprietor of the San Carlos Hotel, of this city, was arrested by the authorities two days ago, on a charge of being the Havana correspondent of certain journals published in the Cuban interest, but the charge could not have been substantiated, as I learn he was released again yesterday.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

A performance was given at the Tacon Theatre last Thursday evening, by the Schumann Troupe, to a packed house, for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent inundations at Mavari, Bayamo, and other towns of the Eastern Department, particulars of which have already been forwarded you. The Captain General was present, and the novelty of the evening was the feat of the sword swallower, Benedetti, who attempted to cram an unbrella down his throat. He swallowed his Excellency the Captain General's sword, a cane, and other articles, but could not stomach the umbrella. Friday night the Opera Bouffe Company gave a performance for the benefit of the French Aid Society.... The United States steamer Kansas, Commander Hopkins, arrived from Key West Friday, and sailed the same day for Aspinwall. ....The weather has been very pleasant during the past few days, and unusually warm for this season of the year.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

THE MAYOR AND CONTROLLER OF BROOKLYN AND THE APPOINTMENT OF NEW DIRECTORS—INTERVIEW WITH THE FORMER.

It was rumored yesterday in Brooklyn that Mayor Hunter and Controller Schroeder had appointed the eight new Directors of the East River Bridge Company, which, by the recent Bridge act, they are authorized to appoint. For some weeks back the Brooklyn politicians have been in a state of ferment about the appointments. Daily consultations were held between Mayor Hunter and Controller Schroeder, and both were the recipients of frequent visits from prominent politicians. "Boss" McLaughlin wanted to have William C. Kingsley and some other leading Democrats reappointed. Mayor Hunter, it is said, was willing to reappoint some of the old Directors, but thought that there ought to be a large infusion of new blood. Mr. Schroeder was strongly in favor of appointing an entirely new directory, but insisted on reappointing Mr. Stranahan, if the Mayor wished to retain Kingsley and the others. It was this stand of the Controller that occasioned the first trouble. Mr. Stranahan is one of the best-known Republicans in Brooklyn. Between him and Mayor Hunter a little hostility exists. Mr. Stranahan has been chiefly distinguished as a Park Commissioner, and Mayor Hunter has made himself remarkable by opposing every measure proposed by Mr. Stranahan. It seemed, therefore that no agreement could be reached, but it appears now, after many consultations, that mutual concessions have been made, and that the new Directors will be selected to-day. Yesterday Mayor Hunter had a consultation with Mayor Vance, at which Controller Schroeder was present. The consultation took place in the forenoon at Mr. Vance's office. In the afternoon Mayor Hunter and Controller Schroeder were closeted together for several hours in the former's office. At the close of the interview Mr. Hunter announced that the names of the new Directors would be made known to-day. It was understood that a list had been made out of the appointments, and both gentlemen had at last reached an agreement. Two hours later the list was torn up. The politicians had again interfered. Late last evening a TIMES reporter called on Mayor Hunter for the purpose of ascertaining if any appointments had been made. The Mayor said that no appointments had been made. He thought that the appointments would be made to-day unless the funeral of Mayor Havemeyer interfered with them. In answer to a question as to whether any of the old Directors would be reappointed, and if so what proportion of them, Mr. Hunter said that he thought about one-half of the new directory (that of the Brooklyn appointments) would be made up of the old Commissioners. In answer to further questions with reference to the names of the gentlemen likely to be appointed, the Mayor said that the names of Mr. Stranahan and Mr. Kingsley presented the chief difficulty. The Mayor wished it to be clearly understood that no appointments had yet been made.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF POLICE.

THE INJUNCTIONS AGAINST THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS OBTAINED BY MAX STRAKOSCH AND OTHERS—CLEANING THE STREETS.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Police yesterday a resolution, offered by Commissioner Voorhis, requesting the Corporation Counsel to inform the board what steps he had taken to vacate the injunctions obtained by Messrs. Max Strakosch, Adolph Neuendorf, and William B. Freligh, restraining the board from interfering with Sunday theatrical and operatic performances, and what was the result of his efforts in that direction, was adopted.

Commissioner Disbecker, on behalf of the Committee on Street-cleaning, to whom was referred a resolution offered by Commissioner Durvee providing for the cleaning of the streets and the collection and removal of ashes and garbage during the daytime, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That on and after Monday, Dec. 7, the streets, public places, &c., in this City be cleansed in the day time, and all ashes, garbage, &c., be collected and removed from the City between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Mr. Disbecker, in offering the resolution, stated that the system of cleaning the streets during the night-time had been unquestionably successful during the warm weather, but he was satisfied that during the Winter months a change had better be made.

Commissioner Voorhis said that he felt it his duty to propose in the board the same resolution which he had offered for adoption when the question was before the Committee on Street-cleaning, and which was at that time defeated. Mr. Voorhis read the resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Street-cleaning be authorized and directed, when, in his discretion, the low state of the temperature, or the impassable condition of the streets, owing to the accumulation of snow, and ice requires it, to cause the cleaning of the streets, public places, piers, &c., and the removal of ashes and garbage by the Street-cleaning Department, to be done during such hours as may be most expedient and advantageous to the best interests of the City.

Commissioner Disbecker raised the point of order that the resolution could not be offered as a substitute, but must come before the board as a minority report from the committee. A debate ensued in relation to this point of order, and President Matsell finally decided that the resolution could be received as a substitute.

Mr. Voorhis then said that the system of cleaning the streets and removing the ashes and garbage during the night was a complete success, and should therefore be continued until the low state of the temperature compelled them to desist, despite the clamor in the public prints and the number of complaints that had been received in relation to the stealing of boxes and barrels, the placing of which on the sidewalks was a violation of law. He was pleased to see, when walking through the streets, the sidewalks unincumbered with receptacles containing matter offensive to the nose and disgusting to look upon, and people could now walk through the streets without being covered with dust and almost choked with the noisome exhalations from ash-barrels and garbage receptacles being emptied into carts. Another reason why he was in favor of the present system was that they had employed a large number of needy mechanics and persons who had been in better circumstances, and in pursuit of avocation which the public deemed to be more respectable than that of street-cleaning. These men were enabled to work on the streets under cover of the darkness, but their self-respect would not permit them to perform this menial labor in the daytime. It was well known to the members of the board that one of principal reasons for the change from the day to the night plan was to break up a system of fraud and corruption which had existed in the Street-cleaning Department, one of the principal features of which was the removal of the rubbish from the excavations of cellars and the demolition of buildings at the expense of the Street-cleaning Bureau, when the expense should have been borne by the contractors in charge of the work. This was always done in the daytime, and is not likely to be done during the night. The present system should be continued until the weather became so inclement as to render the work impossible during the colder hours of the night.

Commissioner Disbecker, in reply, referred to the report of the Superintendent of Street-cleaning, which stated that the system of cleaning the streets at night could be prosecuted successfully during the warm weather—say from the 1st of April to the 1st of December—but during the Winter months the dirt became frozen at night, and it was very difficult to remove it.

The question was then taken on the resolution offered by Mr. Voorhis and it was lost, the mover recording the only vote in favor of its adoption. The resolution offered by the committee was then adopted, Mr. Voorhis voting in the negative.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Street-cleaning, it was resolved to pay gangmen in the employ of the Street-cleaning Department $2 per day for every day of actual service, and laborers twenty cents per hour. In this connection Commissioner Disbecker explained that during the Winter months it was proposed to utilize only the warm hours of the day, say from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and the committee believe that it was more just and economical to the department to pay the laborers by the hour.

The board then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

THE SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

Superintendent Walling yesterday called the Police Captains together and handed them copies of the law relating to the suppression of theatrical performances on Sunday, which reads as follows:

"Laws of the State of New-York, 1860, p. 999, cap. 501."

An act to preserve the public peace and order on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; passed April 17, 1860, three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

It shall not be lawful to exhibit on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, to the public, in any building, garden, grounds, concert-room, or other room or place within the City and County of New-York, any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, or any other entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts thereof, or any equestrian, circus, or dramatic performance, or any performance of jugglers, acrobats, or rope-dancing."

Superintendent Walling then ordered the Police Captains to prevent any such performances taking place, save in cases where injunctions against the Police Commissioners had been obtained by the theatre managers.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held yesterday at the head-quarters of the society, Hon. Townsend Harris in the chair. There were also present Royal Phelps, Elbridge T. Gerry, Nathan C. Ely, N. M. Beckwith, Henry Bergh, Frank Leslie, and others. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the estimate of Mr. James Sharkey, of Green-Wood, for the erection of a handsome monument over the remains of the late Mr. Louis Bonard was accepted. A vote of condolence was passed to the family of the late President of the Sing Sing branch of the society, Mr. Aaron L. Young. The recent conviction of John A. Marshall, proprietor, and Charles Buenell, foreman of the Fourth Avenue Stage Line, by District Attorney Horace Russell in the Court of General Sessions, for working a poor, sick, and worn-out horse was reported. The former was fined $200, and the latter $250. It was reported that contributions had been sent by the parent society to the sister societies at Portland, Me., and Portsmouth, N. H., to assist fairs held at those places in aid of the good work. The correspondence between the President and the Episcopal Convention held recently in this City was read and approved. The investment of $11,000 of the funds of the society on first mortgage on property in West Twenty-seventh street, in accordance with a resolution passed at the previous meeting, and the fact that the large reward of $1,500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the fiendish act of stabbing the horses of Patrick Dwyer, in August last, had failed to bring any clue, were also reported. It was ordered that the society offer rewards for information leading to the arrest and punishment of offenders violating any of the laws for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. A discussion took place as to the propriety of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals being represented in some form at the forthcoming Centennial celebration, and a committee was appointed by the chair for the purpose. Mr. Charles L. Tiffany was nominated and elected a member of the Executive Committee instead of the late Mr. Anthony. The following members were elected: Mrs. George Bell, life member; Messrs. Frederic Gallatin, J. W. Knapp, Solomon L. Cohen, and G. H. Wooster, resident members. A balance of $4,000 in the bank for current expenses was then reported, and the meeting adjourned.

A HUMAN HAIR THIEF.

Thomas Brooks, a colored man, of New-Jersey, appears to be a kleptomaniac on the subject of human hair. He has served several terms on Blackwell's Island already for stealing the commodity. On Thursday evening he entered the store of Mrs. Elizabeth Gibbs, No. 377 Sixth avenue, and snatching up several valuable switches made his exit. He was followed by the clerk, who loudly called thief, and Officer Archibald, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, joined in the pursuit and arrested him. Brooks was brought before Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, where he was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

AN ALLEGED BIGAMIST.

Some days ago Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, granted a warrant for the arrest of Joseph L. Haigh, on a charge of bigamy preferred against him by Jennie Hughes, an actress at the Globe Theatre. Mr. Haigh, it is understood, denies that any binding marriage ceremony was performed between himself and Miss Hughes. An examination will be held in the case next week by the Justice.

THE FASHIONS.

LATEST EUROPEAN DECREES.

AN ASSORTMENT OF BONNETS—RENEWED POPULARITY OF FUR—BRIDAL, SOIREE, AND GENERAL TOILETS.

The fashions of the day seem to have been contrived only for young and handsome women. The bonnets have the head altogether exposed, and there is consequently nothing to confine the hair, which is left to the mercy of the winds. The skirts are tied back, to define the figure. The waists are drawn in. The feet are cased in high-heeled boots, crossed with pieces of leather at the top, showing a silk stocking, which exacts a well-formed foot and limb. Female coquetterie having reached its acme, all these inconveniences are turned to the best possible advantage, and in some instances with such happy results that the most discriminating eye is often deceived. Bonnets are just now a very prominent article of dress; only the fancy of an artist can have planned the beautiful coiffures to be seen. Dark bonnets are still in use for every-day wear. For great events they are made in different colors; for evening wear the light shades predominate.

The *matériel* has been augmented by the addition of a new Parisian stuff, called damas renaissance; it is principally serviceable for the soft crowns, shirrings, and broad-brims of the bonnets, which are trimmed with long ostrich feathers, birds, flowers, and lace. Some very unexpected and novel effects may be produced by the combination of any of these with the new goods. A specimen of this mode is the Betty form, the brim of which is taken up on one side; the pink damas renaissance is shirred underneath; the outside as well as the inside of the bonnet bears assorted feathers; a bird with bluish wings is also appropriate. The Van Dyck is another style, made of gray felt and trimmed with a long gray ostrich feather and mixed flowers. Velvet flowers and bronzed leaves are much used. Some very peculiar bouquets are formed of green nuts with bronzed leaves; others have variegated tulips fastened to branches of mignonette; and there are many other combinations too numerous to mention.

Connoisseurs admire a black velvet bonnet, with a very wide brim turned up all around. It is trimmed underneath, with the flowers arranged as above. Then there is a long ostrich feather shaded in the colors of the flowers underneath, falling from the top of the crown.

A youthful form is the Page. It may be trimmed with dark blue velvet. It has a soft crown, and the front is lined with a white satin ruching, a piece of blue velvet is placed in front of the crown, and from one side of it comes a white ostrich feather, the piece is then taken up the other side to the middle of the crown and fastened there in a bow and ends. An evening hat for a young person may be composed of pink velvet and silk, it is covered with velvet and is raised on one side; on this side, toward the back of the head, is placed a large pink rose; the whole crown is surrounded by a twisted piece of silk; from the back of the hat depend strings, which are loosely carried to the front, and tied in a bow at the neck, leaving the chin free. It is recommended that this hat be made in a very delicate shade of pink. Some bonnets are made with shirrings inside, others have loops each side and a bow in the centre. When trimmed in this manner they have quite wide strings, which are tied under the chin. These bonnets, though worn by young ladies, are especially suitable for middle-aged persons.

The fashion for furs is now established, and the sharp weather fully justifies a reference to the subject. The garments of the day are profusely trimmed with fur, even too profusely, for there is such a variety of dyed cat-skin that one must be very careful in making a choice. In consequence of this partiality for fur, sable, which has been neglected for some years, will again resume its sway. Silver fox, seal-skin, Siberian lynx and marmotte are the safest furs to purchase. Skunk and astrakhan are almost altogether out of use, though some children's garments may still be trimmed with the latter. The boa will be as much worn as last year; to be in the height of the fashion it must be long enough to go twice around the neck, and then fall to the bottom of the skirt. The shape of muffs is not yet decided; if there is any change it will certainly not result in making them smaller.

A short outer garment, called the Moscowa, lined with fur, is a useful and warm article of clothing. The most dressy are made of velvet and lined with silk, and not with alpaca, as some inelegant *modistes* line them. Oriental water-proof is also suitable for this garment. The most economical material for this style are goods which are different on each side as they spare the expense of a lining, which is often more costly than the outer garment. Polonaises are still worn, and are made very long and of heavy materials. The predominating shape for velvets and rich goods is the paletot Louis XV.; it is long in front and short behind. This paletot is also made up in cloth, crossed with galloon, with buttons of various shapes; the garment is bordered with fur or velvet, and trimmed with lace and feathers. This style is especially suitable for young ladies. Dolmans are all trimmed with fur; they are exceedingly stylish and convenient, as they are thrown on without even passing the arm through the sleeve. Straight paletots are made of matelassé, with a crossed fur collar, and fur trimming on the sleeves; they have pockets with revers and large buttons; there is no fur border to these garments. The circular cloak still finds favor, and is a very serviceable article, but not very graceful. Short and stout figures should especially avoid it. Children's garments are also trimmed with fur. The large Russian pelisse, crossing over the chest, or taken over in bias form, is a very attractive garment, as it covers the entire body and consequently protects one from the severest cold. These pelisses are made of blue, gray, or black heavy molleton cloth, and are trimmed with seal-skin, astrakhan, or beaver. When the pelisse is made of velvet it should be trimmed with feathers.

The style for children's dresses remains about the same; over-skirts and puffs have been altogether abandoned; the skirts have wide, flat plaits, and are fastened to a loose and very long-waisted boddice; a carelessly-tied sash falling below the belt is taken out to its full width in front and tied at the back. Pretty suits for ordinary wear are made of English tartan plaid, and trimmed with black velvet. For special occasions one can recommend a low-necked princesse-formed dress, made of either blue, white, or light gray cachemire. It may be trimmed with black, or with any shade contrasting well with the dress.

A stylish walking suit is made of a very dark shade of blue velvet and silk. The casaque is of velvet trimmed with beaded galloon and bordered with feathers. This has a short basque, and ends in front, which are widely separated; these ends are not very long; there is a pocket on the basque trimmed with feathers. The sleeves are tight at the elbow; then there is a band of feathers, from which the sleeve becomes larger and opens at the wrist; it is finished with a band of feathers from which falls guipure lace. The tunique is in two parts; the back is made of velvet and trimmed with beaded galloon; the front is of silk and trimmed with three wide bias bands of velvet. The demi-traine has two bias bands of velvet placed crosswise; the front of the skirt has bias bands placed lengthwise, between each of which are two small shirrs, which extend partially up the skirt. The skirt and front of the tunique may be made in a lighter shade than the velvet, the velvet bands being of a darker color. The corresponding hat is of felt, and taken up at the side with a bunch of roses; the hat is heavily trimmed with blue ribbon, and has a feather of a light shade on the crown.

A less rich costume is composed of blue cloth. The tunique is in apron form in front; at the back it falls in two points, which lap over each other; these are slightly taken up. The waist has a rounded basque in front, and a double basque in postillion form at the back. The sleeves are plain and wide at the wrist; they are trimmed with a bias fold of black velvet. This whole costume is trimmed with bisses of black velvet. The skirt is of black silk, and trimmed with three flounces, which are surmounted by two puffings. The bonnet suited to this costume is of black felt, trimmed with blue velvet and feathers.

A rich bridal dress may be made of white faille. It should have a long train, the back breadths of which are arranged in a double box plait, and fall open at the bottom; a deep knife-plaited flounce runs around the skirt; above this flounce, across the three front breadths, are placed two wide puffings of faille, which are separated by two bias pieces of silk, finished top and bottom with a large cord. The tunique is in the form of a polonaise, and fastened to the waist; it includes a rather short apron in front, and two square flaps which fall directly from the small ends of the waist, and when plaited, form a drapery; the back part is taken over the double box-plaits of the skirt, and forms a flat basque; this tunique is trimmed with fine white lace, either English appliqué, Malines, or *point à l'aiguille*; the natural folds of the tunique form a shell-shaped trimming. The lace goes up the front and over the side seam of the tunique, which is open. It trims the open square of the waist, which is cut Pompadour style, and forms a frill at the back; a revers of white faille lies flat under the frill. At the left side is placed a bouquet of orange blossoms; where the waist buttons over white lace is used, narrowing to the end of the tunique. In the square opening of the waist, is a folded fichu made of silk tulle. There is a plain, coat-shaped sleeve, which is trimmed with two pieces of lace, one falling over the hand, the other taken up, and fastened here and there, that it may remain in its place; between the laces is a twisted piece of silk, and a bow is on the outside seam. The hair is worn waved in front, and the back arranged in irregular puffs, a bunch of curls falls in catogan style down the back, and is tied by a white faille bow adorned with orange blossoms. This coiffure does not admit of the usual wreath; there are sprays of orange blossoms intermingled with the puffs, and these also fall over the curls. The veil is simply thrown over the head and reaches below the waist.

A beautiful ball-dress may be made of faille, velvet, and tulle, or gauze. The apron is of tulle or gauze, through which are seen three diagonally-placed bands of velvet or faille, these bands being on a silk apron. The tunique is of faille; it ends in a point at the side, which reaches to the bottom of the skirt, and is fastened there; it is shirred at the back and forms puffs. This tunique is surrounded by a band of velvet. The train is of gauze or tulle, and is trimmed with narrow flounces, which extend up to the tunique. The front of the under-skirt is also of tulle, or gauze, and is puffed diamond-shape. The corsage is low-necked, and has short sleeves; it is either of faille or velvet, is made open in front, and has three bands of faille or velvet across the chest; under these is puffed gauze or tulle. The corsage is bordered with velvet. There is a small bouquet on the top of each sleeve and a long spray of flowers on the left side of the tunique.

A new style of belt is made of metal, and in place of a bag there is a metal portemonnaie suspended in the same manner as the châtelaine bags. Another kind, the belt of which is also of metal, has depending from it a small bag, open at the top, and showing the handkerchief. Another belt may be made of violet velvet, to which is attached, by ribbons of the same color falling at the side, a small fur *aumonière* trimmed with satin ribbon bows and tassels. With this belt should be worn a flat muff, also made of fur, with a pocket outside lined with violet satin, with bows and tassels on the front flap of the pocket. The tippet worn must be made of the same kind of fur as the muff; it is closed in front with a violet-colored bow, and has a tassel on each side.

ATTRACTIVE LADIES' FAIR.

EXPOSITION IN AID OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR BEFRIENDING GIRLS AND CHILDREN.

The Ladies' Fair in aid of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls is at present in progress at the spacious store No. 30 Union square. It was opened on the 1st inst. and will be continued till the 15th. Like all fairs having in view a charitable purpose, it is made the medium of a very pleasant reunion. Charity commends it to public notice, cultured taste guides its progress, and the deserving character of the institution which it is intended to aid is its passport to success. Of course, as is usual on such occasions, numbers of young ladies give their efficient and unsolicited aid. Their good taste is readily observable in every feature of the exhibition—in the arrangement of the stalls, in the pretty display of wares, in all the contrasts and harmonies of the undertaking. These "ministering angels" are in truth superior to statistics, and they urge the cause of charity with more potent suasion than an annual report. If the eloquence of the tongue fails (and this does not frequently happen with ladies) they conquer you with the appeal in their eyes, and the purse which was plethoric is apt to become shriveled to lean proportions. Collapse will probably overtake it, but then your complacent understanding puts it all down to a charitable disposition of which you were not before cognizant, and you are happy in the delusion. There are others, however, who have a really clear apprehension of the charitable side of the project, and they are not likely to be niggardly in their disbursements. The unostentatious action of this institution, the practical good which it has effected, and the economy of its management should assuredly commend it to public approval. When the annual report was presented in April, 1873, the number of inmates was 70. Subsequently 260 were received, making the total number cared for 330. The number discharged from the institution up to the time of the presentation of the last annual report in April of this year was 230, of whom 28 have been received by their families, 18 have been sent to other institutions, and the remaining 184 have been provided with employment. The number in the institution, when this year's report was issued, was 100. To indicate the economy with which the institution is managed, it may be mentioned that a number of ladies have formed themselves into a "Sewing Society," their main object being to make the clothing required for the use of the house. The necessary purchase of property has rendered the incurring of debt unavoidable, and accordingly, even with the most economical administration, a considerable sum is required for current expenses. So the association appeals to its friends through the medium of the fair now in progress at Union square. The undertaking is in charge of Mrs. Dr. T. Addis Emmet, Miss A. M. Gilbert, Mrs. Mary Starr, Mrs. George V. Hecker, and other ladies of the association.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

JUDGE BARRETT HESITATES TO ACCEPT BAIL FOR SCHWAB—THE OFFENDING SALOON KEEPERS TO BE VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTED.

Pursuant to the decision of Judge Donohue in the case of Sigismund Schwab, convicted recently in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of a violation of the Excise law, the prisoner was brought before Judge Barrett yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the purpose of giving bail. In this, however, he was at least temporarily disappointed.

District Attorney Rollins opposed the motion, saying there were several grave questions in the case to be considered.

Judge Barrett, in response to the application, said the admission of the prisoner to bail, under the circumstances, would form a very grave precedent. Judge Donohue was an able and careful Judge, and no doubt gave due consideration to the matter. He (Judge Barrett) also desired to give the matter very full consideration, and required time for that purpose. He knew of but one instance, in this State, in which bail had been accepted under such circumstances, and in that case the proceeding was held to be irregular. If Judge Donohue was right, then it rested in the discretion of each Supreme Court Judge to open the doors of a prison to a sentenced prisoner. Yet if legally entitled to bail on Judge Donohue's decision, it would be cruel to keep the prisoner in jail.

District Attorney Rollins said he would be ready to argue the case next Monday, and, accordingly, the argument was set down for that day.

A number of indicted liquor dealers were present in court, but none were ready for trial. On the application of Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, counsel for the indicted parties, all the cases were postponed until Monday next, when they will be tried in General Sessions.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS AGAIN SURRENDERING—WHOLESALE ARRESTS TO BE MADE.

A very large number of liquor-dealers presented themselves at the District Attorney's office yesterday and announced their readiness to comply with the law, and take out licenses immediately. District Attorney Rollins treated the applicants with the utmost fairness, informing them that while the office would not be used as an engine of oppression to intimidate the liquor-dealers, he was determined that the Excise law should be enforced and respected. On being satisfied that the indicted saloon-keepers had taken out their licenses, Mr. Rollins, in a number of cases, consented to *nolle prosequi* the indictments. A number of additional bench warrants for the arrest of offending liquor-dealers in different parts of the City were issued last evening, and within a few days every saloon-keeper in the City who has not taken out a license will be arrested. The following indicted liquor-dealers gave $2,500 bail each yesterday to appear for trial, and were released: John Maublenbrink, bailed by Christopher Weiman; George Rosenbritter, bailed by August Voege; Robert Johnson, bailed by Joseph Taussig; Ferdinand Burger, bailed by Joseph H. Bearns, and John D. Weeking, bailed by Louis F. Von Ohlsen.

MURDERED BY HIS SON-IN-LAW.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—This afternoon Patrick Smith and his son-in-law, William Lunney, were in a saloon in this city, engaged in a drunken row, when Lunney knocked Smith down and jumped upon him, killing him. The murderer was arrested.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

ERIE AGAIN ENJOINED.

WHAT A STOCKHOLDER OF THE BUFFALO AND ERIE ROAD ALLEGES AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Stephen T. Arnot has commenced a suit against the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway Company, the Erie Railway Company, Charles F. Hunter, and William Butler Duncan, to restrain them from in any way disposing of 5,000 shares of the stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway Company until the validity of the arrangement entered into last Spring, under which the shares are held by the Erie Company, shall have its legality determined. Such arrangement involves substantially the same stock and contract which has been attacked in the suit of John C. Angell against the Erie Company, which has already been published in THE TIMES. Plaintiff also asks the appointment of a Receiver of such stock until the questions at issue in relation thereto are decided.

Judge Donohue yesterday granted an order directing defendants to show cause why the relief asked for in the complaint should not be granted, returnable on Monday next. In the meantime, and until the decision of that motion, he granted a temporary injunction restraining the transfer of the stock which forms the subject matter of the suit.

The complaint in the case alleges substantially as follows: In February, 1863, the Erie Railway Company leased the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway Company, with all its fixtures and rolling stock, depots, &c., at the yearly rental of $233,100, such sum being intended to represent seven per cent. per annum upon the par value of the capital stock ($950,000) and the interest provided to be paid upon the bonded debt ($2,380,000) that is to say, $66,500 for the stockholders, and $166,600 for the bondholders; also, all taxes and assessments, United States, and internal revenue taxes, (except internal revenue taxes on dividends;) and to keep up and maintain the road in as good condition as when leased. The plaintiffs further allege that when the lease was made, it was understood that the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad might require an extension or renewal of its bonded debt, and that the Erie Company should, at its own expense, procure additional lands to be used in connection with the property, and that it should make large expenditures in improving the property, and to that end provision was made in the lease that the Buffalo, New-York, and Erie Company might execute a new mortgage to secure the payment of its bonds or coupons, or such bonds and coupons as might be issued in exchange therefor, and the Buffalo company should pass all needful acts to enable the New-York and Erie Company to carry out those conditions; that the Directors of the Buffalo road had no other office to perform, and did perform none other than the collection of the rents and interest, &c., due under the lease; that in 1873, after the execution of the lease named, the managers of the Erie road found that it had got into great financial embarrassments, and increased its bonded debt by about thirty million dollars, but found they could not negotiate the bonds except on such terms as would soon lead to its acknowledged insolvency, and that they thereupon conceived the idea to increase the bonded debt of the Buffalo company, under the pretense of providing for its existing bonded debt, $380,000 of which had then matured, and under the further pretense of providing for certain projected improvements on the property; that such improvements were the same as those contemplated by the lease, and which were to be done at the expense of the Erie Company; that the intention of the Erie Company was to make improvements for its own benefit at the expense of the Buffalo Company; that the bona fide stockholders of the Buffalo road did not, and could not have been induced to, consent to the increase of its bonded debt for any purpose, and such fact was well known to the Erie Company, especially so to the persons who, in its behalf, manipulated and brought about the result complained of; that in 1873, in order to carry out this purpose, the Erie road, in January, 1873, directed the purchase by its agents of 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Buffalo road, and in their haste and anxiety to accomplish that end unlawfully paid and appropriated from the fund of the Erie Company for that purpose the sum of $750,000, and thereafter took assignments of the stock, at a time when the market value of said stock was not to exceed the sum of $450,000, and as used the sum of $300,000 as a bonus or bribe in securing their purpose; that then the Erie Company procured the officers of the Buffalo Company to transfer such five thousand shares of stock upon its books to the Erie Company, or certain persons who were trustees or agents of that company; that aside from the fraudulent and unlawful means by which such result was accomplished, the Erie Company had no power or authority to make such purchase of stock, or to appropriate any of its funds or property for such purpose; that such purchase was illegal and void, and gave no authority to the Erie Company or any one in its behalf to make any use thereof for any purpose whatsoever, and that an action has been commenced and is now pending in this court, by the Attorney General of this State, in the name of the people of the State, against the Erie Company, to declare the illegality of said purchase and to remove the Directors who voted to make such purchase.

The plaintiffs further allege that, notwithstanding such illegality and fraud, the Erie Company caused said five thousand shares of stock to be represented and voted upon at the election for Directors of said Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, a majority of whom were in favor of said design, with the understanding and agreement that said board should act in the interest of the Erie Railroad Company, and effectuate its illegal designs, to the injury of the plaintiffs and all others similarly situated; that thereafter the officers of the Buffalo Company acted under the influence and advice of the officers of the Erie Company, and under such influence agreed, in violation of the original contract, to such a modification of the lease as that the Erie Company permitted the Buffalo Company to issue new mortgage bonds, to be called Buffalo, New-York, and Erie Railroad consolidated mortgage bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $10,000,000 gold coin, with interest in like coin, and to execute and deliver to the defendants Hunter and Duncan, as Trustees, (the said Duncan being at the time a Director in the Erie Company,) to secure the payment of such consolidated bonds, a new mortgage covering all the property embraced in the lease, which mortgage was to become a lien upon the property; that the payment of such bonds should be guaranteed by the Erie Company, and that the latter should procure the extension of the time limited for the payment of the principal thereof, and after the 1st day of June, 1874, should pay to the Buffalo Company, as additional rent under said lease, a sum equal to seven per cent. per annum, in gold, upon the increased bonded debt of the Buffalo road, (that is to say, upon $7,620,000,) according as such new bonds should become active obligations of the latter; that the bonds were thereafter executed, and at the same time the company, by its officers, executed and delivered to the defendants, Hunter and Duncan, (said Duncan being at that time and still continuing to be a Director of said railway company,) a conveyance of all the property, to secure the payment of its bonds; that said agreement, as well as the new bonds and mortgages, were illegal and void, and ought not to be enforced or recognized by said Buffalo Company. The complaint concludes:

Wherefore the plaintiffs, being otherwise remediless in the premises, solicit the interference of this honorable court, and pray that the said purchase of stock by said Erie Railway Company, and that said pretended election for officers of said Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway Company, together with all its proceedings preliminary to and for the purpose of authorizing the said agreement, dated April 15, 1874, and the issue of said bonds and mortgage, dated May 1, 1874, and that said agreement and said bonds and mortgage may be adjudged and declared illegal and void and canceled, and that a receiver may be appointed to take and hold transfers of said five thousand of stock and the whole issue of said bonds, subject to the order of this court, until the rights of the parties in the premises may be determined: and that the defendants, and each and every of them, and each and every of their officers, agents and servants, may be restrained and enjoined from selling or attempting to sell, negotiate or place, any of said bonds issued under said new mortgage; and that the defendants, and each and every of them, and each and every of their officers, agents and servants, may be so restrained and enjoined in the meantime; and for such other and further relief in the premises as may be equitable and just, and that said defendants, the companies, may be adjudged to pay the costs of this action.

BARRETT, REDFIELD & HILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

A SINGULAR CASE.

On the 27th of last month, a Mrs. Kreupp, of No. 296 First street, Brooklyn, E. D., called in a physician to prescribe for her son, August, a child three years of age, who was suffering from diphtheria. The treatment of the physician displeased the mother, and, by the advice of a friend of the family, she called in a physician from New-York, named Anteanelle. After making a diagnosis of the case, the New-York physician made up some powders and directed Mrs. Kreupp to give them to the child. He also directed her to "sweat" the patient. This she proceeded to do by placing her son in a feather bed, covering him up with bed-clothes, and placing the bed near a stove containing a large fire. This treatment was not successful, and Dr. P. Candidis, of South Fifth street, was called in, and while he was there the child died. The death certificate presented to the Board of Health set forth that the death of the child resulted from cerebral paralysis, caused by being overheated. The Coroner has been notified and will investigate the case.

AN UNPROFITABLE PURCHASE.

Mr. Winfield Waters, of No. 4 Varick street, appeared before Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, as complainant against John Thomas, of No. 81 Wooster street, whom he accused of having defrauded him out of $70 on the 30th of September last. The complainant alleged that at the time stated Thomas had represented himself as the owner of the stock and fixtures of a lager beer saloon at No. 156 Greene street, and had sold the same to him for the sum mentioned. It was afterward discovered that the establishment was really the property of another person. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

THE WORKING MEN.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF MECHANICS AND LABORERS.

THE PROSPECTS FOR THE WINTER—DISORGANIZATION OF TRADES UNIONS—PROBABLE NUMBER OF MEN UNEMPLOYED.

A number of THE TIMES reporters have been engaged for some days past in making inquiries as to the present condition of the working classes in the City, and the probable number of men now out of employment. It has been found very difficult to ascertain the true state of affairs, as both the employers and the representatives of the working classes exaggerate the facts. The former, with few exceptions, do not wish to admit any large falling off in their trade or business, and while acknowledging that business is not as brisk as it used to be before the panic of 1873, or even, some of them say, as good as it was at this time last year, they assert that they now keep the same number of hands employed as they did over fifteen months ago. This, of course, is not at all probable, but there is every reason to believe that compared with the corresponding period of last year the number now employed at mechanical pursuits is quite as large as, if not larger, than it was in 1873; but as regards the common day laborer the information obtained indicates a falling off in the number at work. Officials connected with the trades-unions, contrary to their usual custom, state that employment is not as scarce as it was twelve months ago, and that the prospects for the coming Winter are better than they were last year. In both assertions they are correct. With few exceptions, work seems to be more general now than it was during the first week of December, 1873, and on the whole the year just drawing to a close was a fair average one for the working classes. It is true that work was not as continuous or the wages as high as in 1873, but a larger number obtained employment for longer or shorter periods. This is due to the fact that a very large proportion of trades-unionists gave up their connection with the unions and accepted work on such terms as they could obtain. The result is that many of the trades-unions are completely demoralized, some are altogether practically out of existence, while none show a membership equal or nearly equal to that of last year. The unions, of course, do not like to admit this, the leaders, for the sake of retaining power, keep "a stiff upper lip," but the fact is that there is a falling off, on an average, of at least twenty-five per cent. from the active membership of 1873. This has demoralized the organizations, it has discouraged the rank and file, and the prominent men among them are powerless. To these facts may be attributed the lack of spouting and agitation to compel the City to give employment to the working classes, which was so prevalent last Winter. A prominent member of the Working Men's Central Union told a TIMES reporter that he was glad the unions had ceased to be powerful; that they had proved injurious to the members themselves, and that a good workman could do better outside than inside the organization. When work was brisk and wages good, the unions prospered, as many joined them for the sake of interchanging views on trade matters, and of ascertaining where employment was most in demand; but when business got slack, the members fell off considerably. He condemned strikes, except for good and sufficient cause, and not even then would he approve of them, except he saw a reasonable chance of making the strike successful. He disapproved of the present strike of the 'longshoremen, and said it was caused by the men who usually got the "fat jobs," or night work, for which they heretofore received 80 cents an hour. Many of these men have saved thousands of dollars, and can therefore afford to be idle for months, while many of the men who work during the day time at 40 cents an hour are not in a position to meet a strike of this nature, their average earnings not much exceeding those of a common day laborer.

Should the Winter not prove very inclement, there are good prospects for the building trades. The Commissioner of Buildings has more plans before him for approval than he had at this time last year. There are more buildings, and buildings, too, of an expensive character, in course of construction than there were in December of 1873, and consequently the employment afforded now, and the prospects for the Winter months, contrast most favorably with those of the preceding year. The prospects for the common day laborer, however, do not seem so good, although of course they will be more or less modified by the condition of the weather during the next four months. The aggregate number at present employed by the various public departments and public contractors is much below that of the corresponding period of last year; and a considerable falling off is reported to take place soon. In December, 1873, there were employed by Messrs. Crimmins, Devlin, and others, about 9,500 men in making and repairing sewers, and in grading and repairing streets, but just now the number engaged at this kind of work does not exceed 1,000. Some new contracts have, however, been entered into within the past fortnight, and this number will be increased. Last year the Department of Parks had 950 men at work, now the number is only 500. No reduction will take place in this force before the 1st of January, when the number to be employed will depend on the amount to be appropriated for such work. In the beginning of December, last year, there were about 2,900 hands employed by the Department of Public Works, but the number at present at work is only 2,500. Within a week or ten days the work on the "big pipes" will be finished, and 170 men will be discharged, and about the same number now engaged in repairing stone and wooden pavements will also be disemployed during the same period. There are over 340 men at work laying Croton water-pipes, but the appropriation being nearly exhausted the work will soon cease, for some time at least. On the boulevards and avenues there is always a falling off from December until April, and the present force of 1,600 men will in the course of the Winter be reduced at least twenty-five per cent. The Dock Commissioners just now employ over 700 hands against about 450 in December, 1873; but of course the nature of their work is such as to be controlled altogether by the state of the weather. With a mild Winter a large portion of the hands could be kept busy, but severe weather would necessitate a complete stoppage of all work. The Street-cleaning Bureau at present employs about 500 men, being 200 over the number at the corresponding period of 1873. As soon as the frost sets in the force will be discharged. There are 4,000 hands employed on the Fourth avenue improvements against 1,050 last year. When the frost sets in the masons and bricklayers will be discharged, but the laborers, numbering 1,000, will be retained.

THE TRADES UNIONS.

The following information has been obtained from well-informed persons:

Empire Lodge of American Carpenters.—The union has fallen off from 2,000 to 1,500 members, and the number unemployed is stated to be about 375.

Brick-layers.—The membership has decreased from 2,500 to 1,750, and the number idle is given at 450.

Stone-cutters.—The roll has decreased from 2,500 to 1,875, and the unemployed number 450.

Plasterers.—A falling off is reported from 2,000 to 1,400, and the number out of work is reported to be 350.

Painters.—This society shows a falling off of 50 per cent, the membership numbering about 550 compared with 1,100 last year. Of those who remain 140 are unemployed.

Stone-masons.—This union was dissolved and a new one formed which comprises only 100 members against 350 last year. There are 25 reported idle.

Stair-builders.—The society may be said to be out of existence, fully two-thirds of the members (150) having fallen off. There are 12 idle.

Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners.—This society, too, is practically out of existence. Only about 50 members remain out of 150. The unemployed are about 12.

The Crispins.—This society has fallen off 25 per cent., the numbers being reduced from 1,700 to 1,275. It is said by society men that nearly half the latter number are idle, but business is reported to be brisk from the 1st of January when work for the Spring trade opens.

The Printers.—This is a very strong body, but the depression of trade has also affected them in the job business. There is certainly a falling off in membership of about 15 per cent., although many of these may still have their names on the rolls. The Union was 2,700 strong, and a reduction of 15 per cent. would bring it down to 2,365. It is said that about 250 of this number are idle.

Brass Moulders.—This Union has fallen off from 150 to 75. There are none reported idle.

Ship-Joiners.—This body is out of existence. Last year they numbered 150.

Coopers.—This trade, owing to frequent strikes, is not in anything like a good condition. The union members have declined from 1,700 to 1,000, and of this number 400 are now idle. It must be said, however, that 300 of these are out on strike, and could have partial work at least if they left the union.

Brush-makers.—This society now numbers only 100, against 200 members last year. About 20 are idle.

Paper Hangers.—Membership has decreased from 100 to 75, of which number 30 are unemployed.

Horse-shoers.—This society has retained its full membership of 200, and they are all at work.

Blacksmiths.—This body is out of existence. Last year they numbered 300.

Tailors.—The organization is reported to be in good condition, with a roll of 1,700 members, very few of whom are unemployed.

Cabinet-makers.—There is a falling off of [illegible] per cent. in membership, the strength of the union now being only 1,000, compared to 1,900 last year. One-fifth of their number are unemployed.

Cigar-makers.—A large number have left the union, and now manufacture cigars in tenement-houses. The roll has fallen off from 1,700 to 1,200, of which number 300 are reported to be idle.

Iron-moulders.—The strength of this organization has been reduced from 700 to 500, and the number unemployed is said to be 125.

Hatters.—The hatters are reported to be in good condition, the society numbering 3,000. Probably about ten per cent. are unemployed.

The 'Longshoremen.—This society is strong in numbers, probably about 8,000, including what are known as 'longshoremen's laborers. They were out on a strike last week, but on Tuesday night resolved to go to work on ships the owners of which were willing to continue the old rate of wages. The strike now is confined to such lines as refuse to accede to the terms of the society. We do not class the men as "idle," as they can get employment if they choose to take it.

The Laborers.—The Laborers' Union has fallen off from 10,000 to 8,000, and one fourth of this number are said to be idle.

Recapitulation.

Name of Union.	Strength in 1873.	Strength in 1874.	No. Idle. 1873.	No. Idle. 1874.
Empire Lodge of American Carpenters	2,000	1,500	700	375
Brick-layers	2,500	1,750	1,000	450
Stone-cutters	2,500	1,875	500	450
Plasterers	2,000	1,400	500	350
Painters	1,100	550	900	140
Stone-masons	350	100	90	25
Stair-builders	150	50	100	12
Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners	150	50	50	12
Crispins	1,700	1,275	800	600
Printers	2,700	2,365	300	250
Brass-molders	150	75	....	....
Ship-joiners	150	....	....	....
Coopers	1,700	1,000	300	100
Brush-makers	200	100	50	20
Paper-hangers	100	75	50	30
Horse-shoers	200	200	....	....
Blacksmiths	300	....	....	....
Tailors	1,700	1,700	....	....
Cabinet-makers	1,900	1,000	....	200
Cigar-makers	1,700	1,200	....	300
Iron-molders	700	500	300	125
Hatters	3,000	3,000	600	300
'Longshoremen	8,000	8,000		
Laborers	10,000	8,000	5,000	2,000
Total	44,950	35,765	11,240	5,739

The unemployed union men in 1873 were twenty five per cent. of the total members, while this year the percentage of the unemployed is only sixteen. This of itself shows an improved state of affairs which is highly gratifying. The writer has endeavored to ascertain the number of men in the various trades outside of the trade organizations, and the probable number of them out of employment. Of course no accurate return could be obtained, and the figures given below are only estimates formed from conversation with various workmen. They are believed to be approximately correct.

Workmen Outside of Trade Organizations.

	Probable Number.	Probable Number Idle.
Carpenters and joiners	6,000	1,200
Brick-layers	800	160
Stone-cutters	800	160
Plasterers	4,000	300
Stone-masons	300	50
Painters	1,500	300
Crispins	3,000	750
Printers	500	100
Coopers	3,000	1,000
Brush-makers	300	60
Paper-hangers	22	45
Horse-shoers	200	
Blacksmiths	500	100
Tailors	2,000	300
Cabinet-makers	5,500	1,100
Cigar-makers	1,500	300
Iron-molders	1,000	250
Laborers	10,000	2,000
Hatters	1,000	200
Plumbers and gas fitters	500	100
Piano-makers	4,000	800
Totals	46,620	9,783

From the figures given in the above two tables, it would appear that the mechanics and day laborers in the City number between 82,000 and 83,000, and that the probable number of workmen out of employment is under 16,000. This would give a percentage of nearly 19.1 unemployed, a large figure to be sure, but not larger than must be expected at this season of the year in a city like ours. The Department of Charities and Correction are not at present giving outdoor relief except in cases of extreme destitution, the funds at their disposal not justifying, they say, any large outlay. The demand for relief just now, however, does not indicate anything like extreme poverty, and the calls upon the department are not so numerous as at the corresponding period of last year. There are a large number of vagrants in the City, but the Police returns do not show as many applicants for lodgings as in the first week of December, 1873. A careful and impartial review of the situation leads to the belief that the present condition of the working classes is better than it was a year ago, and that the prospects for the Winter are more favorable than they were last year. Below we give reports indicating the condition of the most prominent mechanical pursuits in the City.

THE IRON TRADE.

In the various branches of the iron trade the prospects can hardly be said to be encouraging. In those particular portions of it more especially the industries of which are stimulated or depressed by their connection with railway interests, the promise of an active business for the coming year is very slight. Under such circumstances, however, the employment of labor will be necessarily rather restricted. Still the prospects are not quite so gloomy as they were this time last year. Then the panic had crippled trade, alarm was only in part allayed, and the undesirable alloy of mistrust entered into nearly every transaction. Many of the disposing causes toward dullness of trade have been removed, but employers are not still sufficiently sanguine to employ a maximum number of hands. Indeed, several of the larger firms, especially those engaged in the manufacture of tools for the construction of locomotives, railway wagons and the like, believe themselves to be venturesome beyond what the occasion would warrant. Many of them do not expect to be able to clearly see their way until after the 1st of January, but meanwhile they give employment to a number of hands about equal to that of last year. Others keep a somewhat larger force engaged, but in nearly all instances the hope for better things which they express is but faint, and has none of the ardent color of expectation. The members of several firms expressed their views yesterday to a TIMES reporter, but none of them were absolutely sanguine as to the future. In the stove manufacturing business, and in some of the ornamental branches of the iron trade, matters appear to be more satisfactory than in those departments of it ruled in a great measure by railway connections, but none of them hold forth any hope of a large employment of labor during the Winter. The general prospects of the iron trade must be regarded as rather unsatisfactory, but with such an improvement relative to last year as comes from somewhat increased public confidence, while the chances of increased employment of labor are slightly, but only very slightly, enhanced.

THE PRINTING TRADE.

The printing trade, and in a particular manner book and job printing, appears, by all accounts, to have reached a very low level of vitality. A gentleman who is connected with one of the largest firms in the City mentioned to the writer that it seems to have reached a chronic condition of dullness. He says that it is worse than it was even at this time last year, when the panic had paralyzed every branch of trade, when confidence was not only impaired, but almost destroyed, and when business of every sort was stagnant. "It is worse," added this authority, "than it has been any time since before the war." He also stated that the dullness which pervaded the book and job printing trade also extended to the stationery business, a consequence which is, of course, quite natural, seeing that if there is not much book and job printing to be done, but little paper will be needed. The number of employees engaged by the firm with which he is connected was, he said, nearly equal to that engaged last year. He was satisfied his was the experience of every one engaged in the trade. Further inquiries as to the condition of things in various departments of the trade proved that the number of hands at present employed is slightly under that of last year at this time. None of the employers spoke encouragingly of the "look out," and doubt certainly usurped the functions of hope in framing anticipations for the future.

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The skilled mechanics employed in the Dry Docks and ship-yards are still paid the same rates as in 1873. The caulkers, who number from 300 to 500, receive $4 per day, the carpenters, of whom there are fully 300, $3 50, and the 'longshore painters, 150 in number, $3 50 per diem. In the amount of work furnished, however, the change has been marked. Men who, before the panic of last year, did from four to six days' work in a week, are now idle fully half the time. Even the picked men of more than common ability estimate four days' work in a week as something better than the average. Hundreds of men receive less than three days' work per week, and on pay day, which in these trades occurs on Saturday, it is no uncommon thing to see scores of able-bodied mechanics filing out of the counting-rooms of their employers with $5, $4, and sometimes even but $3 to show for their labor during the week. When large wooden ships are on the docks for stripping and caulking, there is no lack of employment, and the majority of the men earn large wages. A dull week follows, and hundreds think themselves fortunate if they secure four or even three days' work. During the month of October, business was brisk, and good carpenters and caulkers in corresponding demand. The new Pacific Mail steamers City of Peking and City of Tokio were both on the sectional docks for painting, and work was thus furnished to the painters, many of whom would otherwise have been idle. Iron steamers, however, are not the most remunerative to the classes who make a living out of the dock-yards. Large wooden ships and barks, which require frequent caulking, and miscellaneous repairs, are the class of vessels which afford most employment. The iron steamers employ the painters and iron-workers, but afford comparatively little work for the shipwrights proper—the carpenters and caulkers. Of the prospect for the Winter, opinions differ. It is generally conceded that no change will be made in the rates paid for skilled labor, and as very few unskilled workmen are employed there is little danger of a strike. The amount of work to be had is the principal cause of anxiety. Among the men themselves the feeling is one of cheerfulness. Many of them, while admitting the dullness of trade at present, profess to think that the coming Winter will show a decided improvement over last. It can hardly be much worse, they say, and it may be better. The close of the 'longshoremen's strike, which cannot be far off, will increase business at the dry docks. At present numbers of vessels are prevented from docking through inability to discharge their cargoes in time. The recent rise in freights is also looked to as a valuable auxiliary. Altogether the existing state of employment among the dock-yard mechanics may be summed up as follows: The work now furnished is less than before the panic of last year, but more than for the corresponding period of 1873. Wages have not been cut down, nor is there any probability of a decrease in this respect. The prospect for the future is no worse than at the same time a year ago, and, if any change occurs, it will probably be for the better. Exclusive of the class of work mentioned above the ship building trade shows a very large falling off compared with last year. This time last year Mr. John Roach had 2,500 men employed between New-York and Chester, while at present he has only 1,100 men at work in Chester, and 700 in New-York, being a reduction of 700 in the number of his employes as compared with 1873. Mr. Roach believes, however, that trade will soon be placed upon a sounder basis than before the financial disturbance of 1873.

THE BUILDING TRADES.

So conflicting are the statements and views of the "bosses" and the hands engaged in the various branches of the building trade—bricklayers, masons, stone-cutters, carpenters, sash-makers, painters, laborers, &c.—that it is very difficult to arrive at anything like a fair idea of the present condition of these trades.

It would seem, however, to be a common opinion on both sides that dullness to a certain extent at present exists in the trade, but if the approaching Winter should prove a mild one there would be more employment afforded than during last Winter, as there are now a large number of plans before the Building Department for approval. Many of the master builders say that the outlook is very discouraging, but the records of the Building Department are enough to contradict this opinion. The number of new buildings erected during the year, the number now in progress, and the number repaired, show an improvement over last year; and the projects which await the approval of the Commissioner of Buildings are also more numerous than at the corresponding period of 1873. The master builders say that at least fifty per cent. of the "building hands" are at present out of work, and that the number will probably increase to sixty-five per cent. between this date and the opening of the Spring season. Several reasons are assigned for this state of affairs, such as the apathy toward construction on account of the advanced prices demanded for materials, the lowness of the real estate market and the comparatively cheaper mode of obtaining houses by buying them. But the chief cause set forth is the too exacting demands of labor. It is claimed that so long as the eight-hour law is obstinately enforced by labor unions, so long will the building and manufacturing interests of the City continue to decline. Millions of dollars, it is asserted, have already been lost to New-York by the blind obedience of the journeymen of the building trade to the dictation of their unions. The small quantity of material prepared during the new working hours has caused such an advance in prices that contractors are forced to purchase in other cities. All this must, it is believed, necessarily affect the welfare of the mechanics and laborers, but the controlling spirits of the societies, from personal and pecuniary motives, take good care that the members shall not see it in that light. On the other hand, the majority of the mechanics are quite positive that the eight-hour system has been productive of great good to them, and that if a dull period is forthcoming it is always expected at this season of the year, and can be weathered out by the majority of them, with the "little that was saved" during the busy months. Regarding the number of the unemployed, they affirm that it does not exceed at the very most thirty-five per cent. This is too high an estimate, but it is nearer the true state of affairs than the exaggerated statement of the master builders as to number of hands unemployed. It is admitted by disinterested parties that there is more work for the building trades now than at this time last year, when the number out of work did not even reach thirty-five per cent. of the trade hands. The number of mechanics connected with the building trade now out of work does not, it is asserted on reliable authority, exceed twenty-five per cent.

THE LOCKSMITHS.

Although a very large trade in locks and hardware centres in this City, the manufactories are almost exclusively outside of it. Consequently even a very severe lack of employment for workmen in this branch of trade would not add greatly to the numbers of our unoccupied poor. But, so far as could be ascertained, the present condition of the locksmiths is no worse than in many other manufacturing interests, and the prospects are much better. About ten per cent. of the workmen are unemployed in some establishments, and in others the time is shortened to seven or seven and a half hours. But the indications are that employment will soon be abundant. There is no large stock on hand, and inquiries for goods and prices are frequent, so that the prospect is that the men must be employed to fill the orders which are expected. There is no very great difference between the number of unemployed hands this year and last, and what difference is noticed is rather in favor of the present time.

THE CABINET MAKERS.

During the strike of two years since the number of working cabinet-furniture makers was estimated at 7,000. Since that time there has been a general shrinkage in the trade, which has necessitated the discharge of many hands; but this has been in part compensated for by the removal of perhaps 500 of those thrown out of employment in the country districts. But even while this is so, all of whom inquiries were made agreed that there are large numbers of the workmen resident in this City who are unemployed. The only difficulty is to fix the percentage. One large house had no doubt that one-third of the hands were idle, while another thought that no more than one-tenth were so. These estimates would give about 2,200 and 650 as the highest and lowest numbers of men who are probably idle; and inquiries at the Furniture Board of Trade led to the belief that perhaps 1,200 to 1,500 would a fair average of cabinet makers who are unemployed. As compared with last year, there is not much noticeable difference in the number of hands employed, and the prospect seems to be in favor of an improvement in the trade.

PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS.

While other branches of trade complain merely of quietness or dullness, the plumbers and gas-fitters say that their's is absolutely dead. As there is no building of any consequence going on, this chief source of their occupation is entirely taken away, and they are compelled to rely for business upon repairs and odd jobs. It is estimated that perhaps twenty per cent. of this trade are out of occupation, and that twenty per cent. more, while still retained by their employers, have no work to do. There is no union among these men, so that the relations between the workmen and employers are without restraint. Some consolation may, perhaps, be found in the fact that this interest, though large, is not one of the leading ones of the City. It is true that there are scattered through the City numberless small establishments, of which the proprietor, and perhaps an assistant or two, do all the work. But the number of firms employing eight or ten or more men, is under a score, and to them the above remarks apply. How times are with each of the other smaller concerns, it was, of course, impossible to discover, but it is a safe assumption that that they share in the general and peculiar dullness of this interest.

THE PIANO-MAKERS.

The out-look among the piano-makers would seem to be quite encouraging, comparatively speaking. There are about 4,000 operatives in that particular craft now in the City, and of that number it is estimated that less than 700 or 800 are either out of employment or on slim time. During November last year the business was much duller, although it cannot be said to be in a remarkably prosperous condition now. The unemployed then were at least 1,200. Previous to the general strike of all the trades for eight hours' work per day, the piano-forte makers were strongly organized, but after the failure of that movement, in which the piano men took a prominent part, the membership of their union dwindled to a few, and finally disbanded altogether. They are now working in all the factories under the ten-hour system, and make an average of $22 per week on piece-work. The dull season in this branch of trade begins about the 1st of January and continues until March.

THE HATTERS.

It is a peculiarity of the hat trade that the rules of the hat manufacturers' unions require that work shall be paid for by the piece, and that whenever there is a scarcity of work in any shop it shall be equally distributed among the men employed. The consequence is that at the approach of dull times the income of the best workmen is first reduced, and they generally feel it least. Moreover, so long as any work is given out all the men get some, though it may be a small share. So at the present time it happens that all the men are working, though not, perhaps, on full time. As compared with last year the quantity of work given out is much less, but there is a prospect that the usual holiday trade will cause at least a short-lived activity, which will help the workmen over the worst of the Winter and up to the beginning of the Spring trade. In this trade there is also a great difference in circumstances between those employed by the large dealers and the smaller concerns. Those fortunate enough to be in the habit of getting work from the former will not probably lack for a reasonable supply of work all through the Winter.

THE TAILORS.

The tailors are peculiarly fortunate in having their busy season come at a time of general dullness. The necessities of trade compel the wholesale dealers to have their Spring goods on the counters by February, and consequently they are obliged to begin their manufacturing at about the present time. And as soon as they are through the retail dealers commence their manufacturing, and thus the hands are occupied pretty continuously through the Winter. It was peculiarly difficult to arrive at any accurate figures about the comparative numbers of the employed and the unemployed in this trade, because it is the custom for the operators to take their jobs to their homes, and consequently they may be employed for more than one house at the same time. As compared with last year the feeling is generally that affairs are no worse, and some houses report that they are much better. The prospects are that after the holidays the custom tailors and the finest workmen will not be in great demand, but that for workmen on medium grades of goods there will be, at the worst, no greater lack of occupation than at present.

THE COOPERS.

Ill-advised strikes and controversies with their employers have injured the coopers more, perhaps, than any other class of mechanics. As is well known there are at the present time some 300 or more coopers of the class known as "trimmers" out on strike, and without the slightest chance of ultimate success. But in the general trade large numbers besides those on strike, estimated up to 1,000 and over, are out of occupation entirely, and nearly all the rest are working on fractional time. One large house is employing hands for only three-quarters time, and even at that rate can only find work for one-quarter of its usual number of hands. Another large firm is running on one-half time for much less than the usual number of hands, and these two cases are representative of what was generally found to be the case. As compared with last year, a far larger number of men are out of employment, and there is a reason for it beyond the general dullness of trade. By means of strikes the cooper's wages had been put up so high that more men flocked to the City from country towns than would have been sufficient to do the work of even a busy season. As regards the outlook for the Winter, the employes seemed to have very little to hope except that they thought matters could not get worse. But the employers generally thought that they would soon be able to employ almost a full complement of men. They base this hope on the unexpected briskness of the sugar trade, which they think will require a large number of barrels.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Some of the largest manufacturers of boots and shoes in the City stated that they were employing the same number of hands this season as during the corresponding period of last year, and that their employes were all working on full time. The operatives, however, who were spoken to do not think there is more than two-thirds of the number of hands at work this season as compared with the year previous. The number not at work is estimated at about twenty-five per cent. of the trade.

THE DRY-GOODS TRADE.

From inquiries made at some of the leading wholesale and retail dry-goods firms in the City, it was ascertained that only in a few instances has there been any reduction made in the number of hands engaged as compared with last year. In some cases it was stated that a considerable increase in the number of employes had taken place. There is good reason to believe, however, that upon the whole there has been a falling off in the number of hands employed in this branch of trade.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

RESUMING WORK AT THE COMPROMISE RATES—WALSH BROTHERS STILL PROSCRIBED.

Nearly all the 'longshoremen who have been employed along the East River have resumed work at forty cents per hour for day work—the old rates—and sixty cents per hour instead of eighty cents for night work. The majority of the foreign steam-ships landing on the west side of the City are still forced to employ non-society men. The steam-ship Celtic of the White Star Line, the England of the National Line, the City of Antwerp of the Inman Line, the Algeria of the Cunard Line, the Pacific Mail steam-ship Company's steamers, and the Havana and Mexican steamers, at Pier No. 3, are employing non-society men. The French steamers, the Atlas Line, and the Cromwell Line to Galveston and New-Orleans, are employing union men at the compromise rates. The laborers, who do not unite with the strikers, were not molested when they quit work yesterday, and were allowed to proceed peaceably to their homes. Last night a meeting of Division No. 2 was held in the basement of the school-house, corner of James street and New Bowery, Roger Burke presiding. The meeting was secret, but evidently very quiet and harmonious. The chief business transacted, as stated by the Secretary, was the devising of means to support those on strike until the object of the movement was attained. About $500 were raised and set aside for the relief of strikers entirely without means of support. A strong effort is being made in this division of the Union to have the Walsh Brothers, stevedores, taken off the "black list," the argument made in their favor being that if they are willing to pay the same rates as other stevedores, they should be allowed the same privilege. There is much opposition to this, however, by the majority of the 'longshoremen, who seem to have an uncontrollable dislike to the Walsh Brothers. From present indications it would seem that good counsel will prevail, despite the bitterness engendered in a long strike, against those who seem to be particulary inimical to the interests of the strikers. The "green" men at work, although they do not give the same satisfaction as the trained men, are fast learning to do their work. The 'longshoremen, however, and indeed many others conversant with the loading of vessels, say that the effects of the strike have not been felt yet to their full extent. When ships loaded by "green" hands are unloaded in foreign ports, it will be found, they say, that much of their cargoes has been damaged by unskillful handling of the goods composing them, and ocean disasters are not at all improbable, by reason of faulty loading. The cargoes of the French steam-ships unloaded here are made up principally of fine porcelain goods, plate-glass, boxes and baskets of brandies, cordials and wines, &c. The men handling such fragile goods must be accustomed to the work, as unskilled workmen are liable to occasion great loss from breakage. This difficulty has compelled the French steamers to employ society men. The cargoes of the English steamers unloaded here are composed in great part of heavy materials as iron, steel, tin, &c., and strong men are required. Italians and others unused to hard labor are not equal to such work for any length of time, and it is believed by the strikers that if they can only "hold out" long enough they will be able to bring the English companies to their terms. The laborers employed by the Charleston Steam-ship Company are working steadily at the rates paid to them before the strike—thirty cents per hour, night and day. Their work, however, is light, and they are well satisfied.

THE STRIKE OF CARPET OPERATIVES.

The employes at the carpet manufactory of E. S. Higgins & Co., Forty-third street and Eleventh avenue, still refuse to work at the reduced rate of wages offered by their employers. Higgins & Co. say that they do not feel that they have done any injustice in reducing the pay of their 1,500 operatives, as they have been for some time past paying from fifteen to twenty per cent. higher wages than any other manufactory in the country. Although they had not enough profitable work to do for their people at the time of the strike, and would have been forced to discharge the greater portion of them if a reduction of wages had not been made, they are willing again to give employment to the strikers if they consent to go to work at fifteen per cent. reduction on all earnings over and above $40 and ten per cent. on those amounting to less than that sum. The employes—the majority of whom are females—consider their case is a hard one. They have earned, they say, every cent paid them before the strike, and could not support themselves on the wages now proposed. Sooner than work for less money than they have heretofore received, they will go, they say, to other cities and seek employment. Deprived of their services, the Messrs. Higgins & Co., they think, will suffer great pecuniary loss, as it will take from three to four months to make "green" hands good workers. Notwithstanding the apparent determination of the strikers to resist their employers at all hazards, there were many evidences yesterday of a willingness on the part of many to return to work at reduced wages, in view of the prospects of a hard Winter.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

At a meeting of Cooper Union No. 2, at present on strike, on last Monday night, several committees were appointed to wait upon the employers and endeavor to effect a compromise. The committees reported last night at a meeting held at No. 20 State street. They stated that they had conferred with the bosses, and the latter had absolutely refused to treat with them unless they guaranteed a complete dissolution of the Union. This the committees of course strenuously objected to do, and the conference ended. When the committees had concluded their reports several members arose and spoke in favor of their action. The members of Union No. 2 are able to continue the strike for some time, and are determined to hold out to the last.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S FUNERAL.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME OF THE ORDER OF PROCESSION—PUBLIC BUSINESS TO BE SUSPENDED.

The joint Committee of the Common Council having in charge the arrangements for the funeral of the late Mayor Havemeyer, at 11 o'clock to-day, held their final meeting yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, and decided upon the following complete programme of ceremonies and order of procession:

The funeral services will take place at 11 A. M., Saturday, Dec. 5, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue.

At the conclusion of the services the escort will will take position as follows:

The Old Guard on the west side of Fourth avenue, the centre opposite the entrance to the Church.

The detachment of Firemen on the right of the Old Guard, with an interval of one hundred feet.

Military under Brig. Gen. W. G. Ward on the right of the Firemen.

Detachment of Police on right of Military, under Command of Inspector Speight.

Old Guard. Hearse. Old Guard.

The Mourners will form in the following order behind the Hearse:

Carriages with pall-bearers, Samuel J. Tilden, E. D. Morgan, Peter Cooper, Robert Lenox Kennedy, John J. Cisco, James M. Brown, George W. Lane, John Ewen, John Castree, William A. Booth, Judge L. B. Woodruff, Washington R. Vermilye.

Mayor and Mayor Elect—Attachés of Mayor's Office and Members of Common Council—Common Council Elect—Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn and other Cities.

Controller, Sheriff, Register, County Clerk, Commissioner of Public Works, and Counsel to the Corporation.

Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, and Marine Court Justices.

Recorder, City Judge, Police and District Court Justices.

Governor of State and Staff.

Lieutenant Governor and Members of the Legislature.

Chancellor and Regents of the University.

Commissioners of Police and Fire Commissioners.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction and Excise Commissioners.

Commissioners of Parks and Dock Commissioners.

Commissioners of Emigration and Health Commissioners.

Commissioners of Taxes and Commissioners of Education.

Commissioners of Accounts and Court-house Commissioners.

Inspectors and Trustees of Public Schools.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce, Stock Exchange, Corn Exchange, Butter and Cheese Exchange, Mechanics' Exchange, Gold Exchange, Produce Exchange.

President and Directors of the Bank of North America, Long Island Railroad Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and other organizations.

Members of the family, relatives, friends, and citizens, in coaches.

Detachment of Police of the Nineteenth Precinct, under the command of Captain Mount.

All persons in carriages will be assigned position in rear of those on foot.

The funeral cortège will take the following route: Fourth avenue, Broadway, and State street. On arriving at Whitehall street the column will halt and form line on the west side of the street.

The following officers will act as aids: Inspectors McDermott and Thorne and Capt. Copeland.

A limited number of tickets have been issued to the representatives of the following associations, corporations, and individuals: Chamber of Commerce, New-York Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, Butter and Cheese Exchange, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Long Island Railroad Company, Bank of North America, Gold Exchange, Cotton Exchange, Sugar Exchange, Union Club, New-York Club, Union League Club, Century Club, Manhattan Club, Travelers' Club, Lotos Club, Arcadian Club, New-York Yacht Club, Army and Navy Club, Gen. Hancock and Staff, Vice Admiral Rowan and Staff.

The committee find it necessary to restrict the attendance at the church to those holding tickets of admission. The body of the church will be reserved until after the civic authorities and the various delegations are seated

George W. Walling, Superintendent of Police of the City, will act as Grand Marshal.

The Old Guard, commanded by Col. George W. McLean, will act as Guard of Honor to the remains.

While the procession is moving from the church to the ferry, it is the request of the committee that places of business on the route be closed, that the flags of shipping and public buildings be displayed at half-mast, and that the bells of the various churches be tolled.

The Mayor, members of the Common Council, heads of departments, &c., and the various delegations, are requested to assemble in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, at 10:30 o'clock, whence they will proceed in a body to the church.

Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, has notified the committee that the Twenty-third Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. (Col. Rodney C. Ward), will act as escort to the remains of the late Mayor Havemeyer, receiving them at the ferry, and accompanying them to Green-Wood Cemetery.

All the municipal departments, courts, and public offices will be closed to-day, in order to enable their attachés to attend the funeral. Their position in the procession will be among the citizens generally, who, with all the civic organizations, are invited to meet at Association Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The clergymen who are to officiate at the house are Rev. Drs. Bottome and Hutton, and at the church Bishops Janes and Crofut and Rev. Dr. Adams.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY—INTERESTING FACTS.

The regular monthly meeting of this association was held at its rooms, No. 52 East Twentieth street, Rev. Dr. Bellows presiding. Among those present were Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, the President; Miss A. H. Woolsey, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Philip L. Van Rensselaer, Miss E. E. Russell, Dr. W. Gill Wylie, Mr. W. E. Dodge, Jr., and other distinguished friends of hospital reform. It was announced that a manual is being prepared for the use of the several county Visiting Committees, each of the Standing Committees charging itself with the preparation of the section corresponding to its work. The auxiliary societies reported the following interesting facts:

In Monroe County (Rochester) the committee is still much interested in out-door relief. At their last meeting it was resolved that it was unwise to continue a system of relief which seems to increase pauperism, and that during the coming Winter their organization should aid the constituted authorities in deciding upon the worthiness of those who apply for help, and in furnishing employment for those able to work.

The Kings County (Brooklyn) report states that there has been a decided improvement in the nursery as regards ventilation and cleanliness. In the hospital, through the efforts of the ladies, the dietary has been totally reorganized and greatly improved.

The Broome County Association will co-operate most heartily to secure the establishment of district work-houses.

In Richmond County (Staten Island) the committee, by an energetic and discriminating course of visiting the outside poor, has reduced the expenses of the county under this head nearly one-third. There are sixteen children in the poor-house at present.

The Otsego County Committee report that some of the sick in their poor-house have been found by them in a sad state of neglect, and that the food for the very sick was wretched. Also, that thirty children are in the poor-house. Earnest efforts are being made to remove as many as possible.

The Committee on Reading Matter for the Hospitals stated that papers had been taken from the boxes specially provided in the railway stations for their reception and regularly distributed at the different institutions during the past four months. They hope the public interest in this work will in no way slacken. Dr. W. Gill Wylie read an interesting and valuable paper on "Hospital Construction from the Middle Ages to the Present Time," presenting a plan for a model pavilion ward hospital. The association will publish this paper properly illustrated with lithographed diagrams. The resignation of Miss Ellen Collins was accepted with great regret, the loss of her active aid and interest being considered most serious. Miss Collins was then elected a member of the Advisory Board. The association is warmly congratulated on all sides upon the advantages to the cause of the return of its President fresh from many discussions of these questions of social reform with leading philanthropists in England and on the Continent.

THE METUCHEN MURDER.

The facts developed by the inquest yesterday in the case of Daniel Talmadge, the wealthy Metuchen farmer, who was murdered in his barn Tuesday evening, strengthen the suspicion that Michael Sullivan, who is being looked for by detectives now, is the murderer. He was in the vicinity asking for work on Tuesday afternoon, representing that he was penniless and hungry, and offering to work for his board during the Winter. Two hours after the murder he was in several liquor-saloons in New-Brunswick and neighboring places displaying two well-filled pocket-books, and treating every one who would drink with him. He applied to Mr. Talmadge in the afternoon, and, when the deceased handed one of his farm-hands some change, he probably saw the money, which excited his cupidity. He was seen in the evening at Pike's Hotel, in Woodbridge, where he said he had come from Galveston, Texas, and was going to New-York to buy himself a suit of clothes and a watch, and that he then intended to settle down to work. He was very talkative, and contradicted himself several times. He left Woodbridge early on Wednesday morning, and went to Rahway, where his parents live. His father, it is said, drove him away from his house, refusing to entertain him. Conductor O'Donnell, of the New-Brunswick accommodation train, says that Sullivan rode on his train as far as the Centre street depot in Newark, Thursday night, and that he there left the train. The conductor states that he knows Sullivan, but did not know on Thursday night that he was wanted for the murder.

A CONFIDING TRUCKMAN.

John Aikens, who resides at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-second street, Brooklyn, was yesterday taken before Justice Kasmire, of the Tombs Police Court, charged with stealing a barrel of alcohol, valued at $80, from Mr. Philip H. Tuska, of No. 49 Beaver street. The prisoner, who said he was a truck-driver, admitted that he had taken the property, but alleged that he had been employed by two men to cart it away. He was committed to answer at the Court of General Sessions, and gave $1,000 bail to appear.

ÆTIOLOGY OF INSANITY.

LECTURE BY PROF. F. R. MARVIN BEFORE THE LIBERAL CLUB.

Dr. Frederic R. Marvin, Professor of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence in the New-York Free Medical College for Women, lectured last evening before the Liberal Club at Plimpton Hall on the "Ætiology of Insanity." He said: "The causes of insanity have been very properly divided into predisposing and exciting. I shall ask your attention only to the predisposing causes of insanity. The predisposing as well as the exciting causes are frequently divided into moral and physical. The division is arbitrary, and, in my opinion, not only useless, but dangerous. It sets up a distinction where there is no real difference, and so draws the attention away from truth and confuses the early student. In the last analysis, moral and physical causes of insanity are one, since every phenomenon occuring in the system has a physical basis for its antecedent. Doubtless every thought, word, and act might be traced, were one sufficiently skilled in analysis, to some submicroscopic alteration in tissue. The seeds of intellectual disorder may be planted at a very early period. Whether the intellectual future of the child is influenced by the mental and physical condition of either parent is an open question, and one concerning which much has been foolishly said on both sides. The ancient Greeks were celebrated for their physical culture. No people, in ancient or modern times, ever attained to so perfect a development of the body as they did. Their bodily development was remarkable, and yet they were not, as a nation, wrestlers and acrobats. They gave the world not only athletes, but men and women of intellectual culture and genuine scholarship. They were a nation of poets, artists, and sages. Their development of the real material man was obtained by following two methods of training—the method calculated to produce athletes, and that calculated to produce the purely intellectual being. 'Excess of bodily exercise,' says Plato, 'may render us wild and unmanageable, but excess of arts, sciences, and music makes us feeble and effeminate. Only the right combination makes us wise and manly.' The men and women of Greece were not only strong, but they were beautiful; to this the remains of their literature and art testify. But it was not to their training alone that they are said to have owed their remarkable strength and beauty. There are writers who claim that much was due to wisely regulated heritage and skillfully managed ante-natal impressions. The Greeks filled their apartments with statues and paintings of gods, heroes, and poets, shaped after the best models of art. Emerson, in his *Memoirs of Margaret Fuller*, says: 'Margaret thought Greek art expressed immortality as much as Christian art, but did not throw it into the future by pre-eminence; they expressed it in the present by casting out every expression of infirmity or decay.' This was the secret of their development! To the Greek mind sickness and deformity were sins. The good man was the absolutely whole man, and their artists scorned to make a statue of a cripple. They would have nothing to do with wasted forms and crooked limbs, and to give birth to an imperfect child was something worse than a misfortune. These beautiful forms of human gods and goddesses were everywhere to be seen in Greece; on them the people gazed wherever they went. They were the first things presented to the dawning consciousness of childhood and the last on which the eyes of the dying gazed. The Greek women were in the habit of giving birth to their children in the most luxuriant apartments of their houses, surrounded by statues and pictures, beautiful forms and faces, and graceful and able attendants. Often to the sound of music they brought into the world children whose infant beauty rivaled the sterner grace of their marble models.

Foremost among predisposing causes of insanity may be placed natural heritage, or hereditary predisposition. Natural heritage may be either direct or collateral. There is no disease known to science in which natural heritage plays a larger part than in insanity. Sex and age are spoken of as causes of insanity; but, strictly speaking, they are not causes of insanity. No one is insane because she is a woman, nor because she is of a certain age; and yet, if she is insane, her sex and age will play their part in determining the fate of her intellect. Certain influences which cannot operate on men do operate on women to bring about intellectual disorder; but such influences are not the necessary outgrowth of sex, and may be not only restrained, but prevented. It is also true that there are influences that operate on men in such a way as to determine the nature of their derangement, when from any cause their intellect gives way. And while it is true that more women than men become insane, it is just as true that more men die from insanity than women.

Physicians are not agreed with regard to the influence exercised upon the insane by climate and season. I believe there is a relation between the state of the atmosphere and mental disturbance, and I think I have seen cases of violent insanity calmed by a falling temperature; and yet I am not ready to adopt the belief of Parchappe, that insanity occurs more frequently in Summer than in Winter. Certain it is, that insanity is a more common event in cold than in temperate and warm climates. It is stated that in Sweden and Norway more cases occur than in any other European country. Insanity is more frequent in Northern than in Southern Germany. In Spain insanity is not so common as in France. In northern Italy it is nearly twice as common as in Southern Italy, and upon the northern shore of the Mediterranean it is more common than upon the southern. It is true that insanity is more frequent in the North than in the South, and other reasons than that of climate present themselves to my mind. Northern men are more highly civilized than Southern. This is true the world over. There are local exceptions to this, but they are only exceptions, and do not interfere with the rule. True, the South was the cradle of civilization, but the cradle of civilization is not the dwelling-place of its maturity. Commerce, arts, and letters flourish in northern and temperate zones, while luxury, indolence, and pleasure dwell in torrid and southern zones. Northern men are more highly civilized than southern, and insanity is a disease of civilization. In northern countries men are brought face to face with the stern necessities of a busy life; they hold on their shoulders the commerce of the world. Their soil is rough and rocky, and their Winters rigorous. They gather themselves together in crowded cities, and then begins a desperate struggle for the very ground on which they stand. The brain is busy day and night with plans and projects. Money cannot be earned rapidly enough by honest industry; speculation is resorted to, and the brain is subjected to the excitement of Wall street. The few grow rich, and the many poor; poverty gives birth to crime, and then insanity is at the door.

Another predisposing cause of insanity may be found in overpopulation. Man is a busy animal. His days and nights are filled with plans, and schemes, and labors. He has, as society is now constituted, to pluck his fortune from the teeth of his brother. He lives by circumventing some one. Unless his bargain is a sharp one it is no bargain at all. Strength of mind and body is absolutely necessary, for the victory is to the strong. But all men are not strong. Many are unequal to the struggle for life, and to be weak is to be crushed. They fill our asylums, they fill our poor-houses, they fill the most lonely and neglected of our graves. But shall we murmur at the awful decree of Nature? Shall we lift our little voices against her? No! Rebellion will be useless. A wisdom greater than our own is at the heart of the universe—a wisdom that never errs, is pitiless, and in the end just. It is well for the race that the strong conquer, and what is well for the race is right. It is even a blessing to the weak that they are defeated. No greater calamity could befall them than the triumph of their imbecility."

FIGHT BETWEEN WILD BEASTS.

An exhibition not announced on the bills took place at the Hippodrome yesterday morning in the shape of a fierce battle between two rhinoceroses, lasting over an hour and a half, and presented one of the most terrible scenes ever witnessed in a crowded city. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Charles White put the two animals, male and female, into the same pen, and shut them up together. In a few minutes a terrific roar was heard, which appalled the few visitors present, and blanched the faces of the attachés of the establishment. The sight-seers fled from the building by any mode of egress they could find, and it was some time before the employes could be induced to follow Assistant Manager Fuller to the pen where the battle raged. The roar was followed by another and another, and was taken up by every living creature under the roof. The elephants, lions, tigers, panthers, sea lions, and birds joined in the unearthly chorus, and high above all arose the frightful howls of the hyenas. All the beasts in the collection were evidently aware that the thick-coated monsters had engaged in a final encounter, and were expecting momentarily that the battle would become general. For nearly two hours the enraged beasts continued to dash themselves madly against the bars of their cages, apparently in a desperate struggle to take part in the disturbance, while the pandemonium of noises would have drowned the screaming of 500 steamers. The quality of the howlings has never been accurately described, and probably never will be. The keepers could not hear each other speak, no matter how loudly they shouted, and this, with the constant dread of the caged beasts breaking loose, or the unfettered elephants making good their occasional threats to shake off all control, so completely bewildered them that it was some time before they could be induced to act. When Messrs. Fuller, White, and Castella reached the pen of the rhinoceroses the monsters had already fought several "rounds." Nobody was present when the misunderstanding began, but the young keeper of the old male rhinoceros, who, by the way, is known at the Hippodrome as "Alligator." This lad jumped over the rail into the pen, and had the daring to stand between the infuriated beasts. His own animal acknowledged the keeper's authority, but the female rushed at him madly, and he narrowly escaped by jumping on the back of the other. In lifting himself up to follow him the female gave her antagonist an advantage which he quickly embraced, and thereby discovered a trick which he frequently repeated afterward with great success.

It was to insert his huge nasal horn under her breast between her fore legs, and lift her clear up to the top of the rails in an attempt to throw her over. This feat he invariably failed, at the last moment, to accomplish to his perfect satisfaction, owing to the opposition of the "Alligator," who, at the supreme point of exertion, stuck a pitch-fork into his nose and distracted his attention from the business in hand. At length, after several desperate encounters, both brutes fell back for a fresh onset, and then Mr. Fuller and his assistants flung in between the combatants a huge pile of lumber which they had collected and kept in waiting for this opportunity, pushed a broad board along the top of the barricade and hung a great piece of awning over it. The effect of this manœuvre was miraculous. The moment its enemy disappeared from sight, each animal appeared to utterly forget all about the late unpleasantness and quietly lay down in its improvised compartment as though nothing whatever had happened to irritate its pachydermatous feelings. The female—which, by the way, was the aggressor, and is held entirely responsible for the row—happened to lie down on the side of the pen near the door. The wheeled cage in which she had just completed a trip through the country, was soon rolled up to this door, and, after much coaxing and pitch-fork persuasion, she was induced to enter it, and was driven off to a distant corner of the building. It was found that her thick hide had been penetrated by the horn of her antagonist in some twenty places, but none of the wounds are likely to prove serious. She lay quietly in her old cage for the remainder of the day, and looked as if she considered herself well out of a disagreeable business. The male rhinoceros received only two slight wounds, one under the ear and another on the hip. He was sentenced to be kept standing up all day—a punishment against which he remonstrated now and then, but bore pretty philosophically on the whole. While the combat lasted, the anxiety of the more intelligent keepers was very great, though their presence of mind never deserted them for a moment. The solid iron bars of the cage were bent and twisted like wire, and its thick partitions of stout three-inch plank were parted and nearly broken down altogether. Had they given way entirely, the door leading to Twenty-sixth street would have been burst open, the great elephant (which had already made several angry demonstrations) would have taken part in the fight and brought the other elephants in with it, and there is no telling what the consequences might be. A single one of those huge beasts in its fury could have smashed the cages of the other animals all to pieces in a few seconds, and the result would be appalling. That the other animals had a thorough appreciation of what was going on in the cage of the rhinoceroses and expected the war would extend to their own premises, was pretty clearly shown by the large elephant, whose constant companion is a setter dog. During the fight this dog made several attempts to take a peep at the proceedings; but on every occasion the elephant lifted her protegé in her trunk, tenderly dropped him behind her, and stepped to the front herself. About 1 o'clock the damaged cages and pens were all refitted and strengthened, the howlings had ceased, and the Hippodrome and its attachés were ready to proceed with the afternoon performance.

BROOKLYN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Several members of the State Board of Charities paid a visit yesterday to the various county buildings under the care of the Kings County Charity Commissioners. The Almshouse, Nursery, Hospital, and Asylum were carefully inspected. Among the gentlemen who composed the company were Hon. William Letchworth, Vice President of the State Board of Charities; Mr. John C. Devereux, one of the State Commissioners; Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Secretary of the State Board; Supervisor at Large Fox; Supervisor Donovan, and Commissioners Cunningham and Midas. Before visiting the buildings the gentlemen held a brief consultation in Commissioner Cunningham's office. Supervisor Ropes was present. The conversation turned on the Nursery. Dr. Hoyt was of the opinion that the Nursery was a standing inducement to parents to abandon children to the county care. Hon. William Letchworth said children could be maintained at private institutions at less cost to the County, and with greater benefit to themselves, than at a county poor-house. Superintendent Ropes said he was convinced that the Nursery was not the proper method of bringing up children. Once a pauper, a pauper forever. The system was to blame for this. In private institutions they could be better cared for in every way. On their way to the county buildings the company waited on Bishop Loughlin; from thence they proceeded to Congress Street Industrial School and Asylum, under the care of the Sisters of Charity; the Cumberland Street Asylum, Atlantic Avenue Protestant Asylum, and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Albany avenue and St. Mark's place.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSIONS.

Services will be held to-morrow at the following chapels at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.: De Witt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich street, near Cedar; Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth street, near Centre; Pisgah Chapel, No. 185 Spring street, near Thompson; Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia street, at 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.; Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, at 7:30 P. M.; Olivet Chapel, No. 63 Second street, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; the Mission for Colored People, No. 135 West Thirtieth street, at 7:30 P. M.; at the German Missions, German services at 10:30 A. M. at No. 70 Columbia street; at 9:30 A. M. at No. 63 Second street.

THE SMALL-POX IN SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The exaggerated reports published in some of the papers of this State, concerning the small-pox in this city, has called out a statement from the Board of Health that there are four mild cases of small-pox and nine of varioloid, but none of a serious nature. The disease is fully under the control of the health authorities.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow.—Mr. Lindsay, Charles Crockart and lady, John Young, John Wilson, A. Watson, William Beach and lady, J. Ross, Charles Wallis, Mrs. McCafferty and son, Mrs. McReay and daughter, Mrs. Foster and daughter, Rev. Mr. Stavley.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Mrs. M. Hernandez, M. Corrance, Manuel Garcia, Ramon Villagelin, Alfred Villagelin, M. A. Mojarrietta, J. G. Lopez, Frank Avellanet, Pascual Busteva, Richard Manuel, D. E. De Edeveria.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:09 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon rises...3:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:01 | Gov. Island..5:50 | Hell Gate...7:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, Dec. 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Glenfinlas, (Br.,) Wilcox, London, Henderson Bros.; Europa, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship C. F. Sargent, Sweet, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Adelia Carleton, Washburn, Rockport, S. C. Lond & Co.; Herzogin Anna, (Ger.,) Himth, Venice, Fabbri & Chauncey; August, (Ger.,) Ohliff, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jedanesti Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Matievich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Veazey, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Rachele, (Aust.,) Nasso, Liverpool, Slocovich & Co.; Vesta, (Norw.,) Grundе, London, C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Village Bell, (Br.,) Hollis, Bermuda, Darrell & Co.; Martiniquaise, (Fr.,) Mangere, St. Pierre, Jonas Philips; Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; Sportsman, Blanchard, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown and Port Bluff, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Wm. Buck, Miller, Fernandina, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mary Nowell, Nowell, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Tarry Not, Simmons, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Wm. C. Bee, Chester, McFile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Nov. 21, and Moville 22d, with mdse. and 84 passengers to Henderson Bros. Nov. 24, lat. 46 25, lon. 45 55, passed a Guion steam-ship bound E.; Dec. 3, 70 miles E. of Nantucket light-ship, a Cunard steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Richmond, Read, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Mediator, Martin, Fernandina, via Port Royal, S. C., Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Montana, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sleigutholm, Bombay 116 ds., with linseed to Ralli Bros.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 3, St. Helena 16th, Ascension 21st, and crossed the Equator 26th, in lon. 22 30 W.; lost the N. E. trades in lat. 21 N., lon. 52 W.; had fine weather; Oct. 30, lat. 04 N., lon. 25 W., spoke ship John o' Gaunt, from Liverpool for Melbourne, 28 ds. out.

Ship Hamilton Fish, Bryant, Liverpool Oct. 24, with mdse. to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Haze of Mestic, Wilkinson, Hamburg 39 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had moderate weather.

Ship Duc De Saxe, (Belg.,) Rockaert, Havre Oct. 9, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Caroline, (Ger.,) Stricker, Bremen, Oct. 1, with mdse. to J. A. Pauli. Took north passage and had strong westerly gales; latter part of the passage was struck by a heavy sea on starboard side, which carried away sails and bulwarks, started everything movable on deck, stove main hatch, lost long-boat, spars, water-casks, &c.; was 25 days west of the Banks.

Bark Lincoln, (of Bath,) Mallet, Tarragona Sept. 29, via Cadiz Oct. 25, with wine, &c., to master. Took the middle passage, and had strong, variable winds. Nov. 26, lat. 36, lon. 67, spoke bark Captain Dan, of Pictou, for Montevideo.

Bark Gipsey, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cremor, Montevideo 62 ds., with hides to J. L. Phipps & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Crossed the Equator Nov. 7, in lon. 41; had moderate weather.

Brig Eliza, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Clark, Pictou, N. S., 15 ds., with coal to Haydon & Co.—vessel to Gerard & Brewer. The E. is bound to Elizabethport.

Brig Shepherdess, (of Salcombe,) Penweil, Santos 59 ds., via Hampton Roads 5 ds., with coffee to G. F. Ramsay—vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the Equator Nov. 1, in lon. 39.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N.; clear.

SAILED—Steam-ship Zancla, for Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Sld. for the United States, Mary Wiggins, Ben Nevis, Lewis M. Lamb, Tyro, and Christal. Arr. out on the 1st inst., Samuel, Romances, Lottie Stewart, Raven, Helene, Leocadia, and Augusta. Arr. out on the 4th inst., Millie Bane, John Pascal, Lillian M. Virgus, Talisman, and Fidelia. Also arr. out, S. R. Kennedy, R. M. Heslan, Prefetto, and Freas.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 4.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of New-York sailed hence to-day for New-York.

The New-York Times.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—YORICK—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Louis James, Miss Sara Jewett. Matinée at 1:30—THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

PARK THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg—Matiné at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RED TAPE—THE WIDOW HUNT—Mr. John S. Clarke. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Westcerby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti, Mr. George Atkins. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LE GRAND DUCHESSE—(Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene. Matinee at 1:30.

BOWERY THEATRE.—IDLEWILD—PO-CO-HON-TAS—WAR DANCES, &c.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO ECCENTRICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January,* 1875.

Mr. JOHN KELLY does not like District Attorney PHELPS. And therefore he is threatening Mr. PHELPS with removal from office. If Mr. PHELPS *will* make himself so obnoxious by causing the indictment of men like CROKER, particular friends of Mr. KELLY, he must expect to come to grief. It is nothing to the purpose to say that he performs his duty faithfully toward the public. That is not what the Democrats mean by "Home Rule." They want to have their active "politicians" protected, even when they engage in robbery or kill a stray man here and there. If Mr. PHELPS will not lend himself to such an arrangement, he must expect to incur the terrible displeasure of Boss KELLY.

Our Washington dispatches report assembling of members of Congress at Washington in considerable numbers. Their views on political questions would seem to be rather hazy. They are quite agreed that they had nothing to do with the late disaster, though some of them concede that the late disaster had a good deal to do with them. There is a reported indifference to the financial question, and a general disposition to "lie low and keep quiet." The probability of dodging the financial question is about as great for them as was the chance of Noah's contemporaries outside the ark dodging the flood.

The reading world does not appear to be so grateful to Mr. BANCROFT for his History as it ought to be. The *Athenæum*, of Nov. 21, expresses its opinion in this profane manner: "If a big history is a good history, then Mr. BANCROFT is certainly superior to Mr. PRESCOTT, and may be looked upon as the most eminent American Historian of the century. This is the tenth volume of his work, and yet at the close of it we find ourselves no further than the termination of the American War of Independence. Forty years have elapsed since Mr. BANCROFT, at the age of thirty-four, published the first volume of the present work. We are told this is, perhaps, the last volume we shall have; but if it is not, and the task is to be accomplished at the same rate, and Mr. BANCROFT's descendants, inspired by his ambition, accept his literary legacy, the year 2000 will [illegible] [illegible] the History of the *United States* brought down to the conclusion of the war between the North and South." And it goes on to say: "The volume, as a whole, is tame, discursive, and in bad taste. In matters of language Mr. BANCROFT has become a great offender. He manufactures many words which his literary position by no means entitles him to foist on the English language." Decidedly, this is not encouraging to an author who proposes to finish his book in the year 2000.

The *Sun* seems to think that it has established a clear case of plagiarism from its vivacious columns in comparing a few sentences of an article from THE TIMES on ALEXANDER of Russia, with a similar article in the *Sun* of May 14. As the author of the article in THE TIMES had not the privilege of perusing the *Sun* article, it is not easy to imagine by what process he could have borrowed either its phraseology or its facts The *Sun* can, however, solve the mystery of this coincidence by turning to the *British Quarterly Review* for January, 1873. An article appeared there on "The Emperor ALEXANDER and the Policy of Russia," which was based to a large extent on an unpublished manuscript entitled "Some Personal Recollections of ALEXANDER NICHOLAEVITCH, the Grand Duke Hereditary." From that article THE TIMES' contributor, like the author of the *Sun* "editorial," borrowed certain facts, which are not accessible in any other quarter, and which are fairly open to the use of subsequent writers. They must be regarded as part of the material of contemporary history, and as such they appear to have been used by the *Sun* last May. There is no ground for the charge of plagiarism, as the editor of the *Sun*, we believe, will perceive when he looks into the case.

Mexico appears to have undertaken an expensive legislative experiment, in the creation of a Senate which is to have forty members, at a salary of four thousand dollars each. The people grumble at the action of the Congress by which this Senate was created, mainly because they fear that it may be a conservative body, and hinder the general progress toward reform which is now so evident in the Republic, but also because it is to cost so large a sum. There are evidences of a decided opposition to it when the proper moment arrives.

Certain passages in the message of President MACMAHON to the French Assembly seem to indicate that he does not believe that the mass of Frenchmen are anxious for the definitive declaration of the Republic. He tells the Assemblymen, on the contrary, that France asks them to guarantee the Septennate a continued existence, in order that the "propaganda of most pernicious doctrines" now in vogue may be prevented as much as possible. Evidently he believes that the constitutional powers which, he says, ought to be definitely legislated upon, need not be accompanied by any acknowledgement of the Republic.

From the Argentine Confederation the most contradictory reports continue to be received. It seems pretty certain, however, that peace has not yet been restored, notwithstanding the explicit statements to the opposite effect previously sent from Rio Janeiro or Bahia. Even the great battle said to have been fought between the forces of the Government and Gen. MITRE is now left among the various uncertainties of this extraordinary contest. As MITRE is now represented to be negotiating for the restoration of peace, it is likely that even the appearance of active hostilities will cease.

MR. BLODGETT'S DENIAL.

Mr. BLODGETT, who has been placed at the head of the Bureau in the Treasury Department having charge of all the Custom-houses of the country, and who virtually makes decisions, whenever the law is ambiguous, as to the rates of duty which shall be levied on imported goods, has denied the statement of THE TIMES that the rates on certain manufactures of silk and cotton, of which cotton is chief value, have been increased, since June 22, 1874, from thirty-five to fifty *per centum ad valorem*. Here is a plain issue of fact, which we ask Congress to investigate and decide. If we are proved to be wrong, we will frankly make what atonement we can; but if Mr. BLODGETT, speaking for the Treasury Department, be in error, what shall be done with such official ignorance? We say that the twenty-second section of the Tariff law of March 2, 1861, and the thirteenth section of that of July 14, 1862, collectively imposed thirty-five *per centum ad valorem* on manufactures, "not otherwise provided for," composed of mixed materials, in part of cotton, silk, worsted, hemp, jute, or flax; that these two sections of law were, from the last named date until June 22, 1874, recognized by the Treasury Department as applicable to certain silk and cotton goods, cotton chief value; but in the Poland Revision these two sections were omitted, and, since then, fifty *per centum ad valorem* has been levied on like articles. Will Congress inquire if we are correct?

In respect to manufactures of flax and cotton, cotton chief value, we assert that, under the same laws of 1861 and 1862, and the law of 1872, duty was levied on certain articles of these materials at thirty-five per cent., less ten per cent. *ad valorem;* but since June 22, 1874, like articles have been classified for duty by the Treasury Department as countable cotton goods, paying five and a half cents per square yard, and twenty *per centum ad valorem*, less ten *per centum*. This Mr. BLODGETT denies, and will Congress inquire how much he really knows about the subject?

We also asserted that the laws of 1861 and 1862 imposed a duty of thirty per cent. and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, respectively, according to value, on various articles of linen. Mr. BLODGETT declares that "duties on these articles are not changed *by* the Code." This may be so, but *under* the Code the Treasury Department has increased the rate on each of these classes of merchandise five *per centum ad valorem*. The law of June 30, 1864, levied a duty of thirty-five per cent. and forty per cent., respectively, on all the linen goods covered by the acts of 1861 and 1862, (omitting damasks, coatings, drills, blay-linens, and brown Hollands,) and on all manufactures of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, "not otherwise provided for." Damasks, coatings, drills, blay-linens, and brown Hollands were not specifically named in the law of 1864, and, being otherwise provided for by name in the acts of 1861 and 1862, were declared by the Treasury Department to be still liable to duty under the last-named laws. By what contrivances has the increased rate, since last June, been brought about, if not by the Code?

We asserted that a large increase had been made since last June in the rate of duty on "cotton-binding muslins." Mr. BLODGETT declares that "no change whatever has been made in the rate of duty imposed." Let Congress investigate this, and say whether, prior to last June, these muslins were not classified as manufactures of cotton not otherwise provided for, but, since that date, have been classified as countable cottons, paying duty according to number of threads to the square inch, under the revised statutes.

The presumption ought to be, we confess, that the Chief of the Revenue Bureau in the Treasury Department, responsible for the administration of the Tariff laws of the country, is better informed than journalists can well be as to changes in rates of duty. But let Congress ascertain what rates of duty were levied by the Collectors of the different ports on Dec. 1, 1873, and have been since June 22, 1864, and then decide whether Mr. BLODGETT knows what has been the practical effect of the decisions he has been throwing off, for three or four months, right and left.

OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Some of the gentlemen who have the management of "other people's money" seem to be likely to spend rather an uncomfortable Christmas. In England an order has been issued for the production of the books of the "Emma Mine" Company, to which Minister SCHENCK was induced to lend his name. It is probable that this may give rise to some ugly revelations, Mr. SCHENCK's friends have always stated that he made nothing by the shameful swindle which was palmed off under the name of the Emma Mine, and which has done almost as much as Erie to lower the value of American securities abroad. But there can be no doubt that when a Minister of the United States lends his name to any speculative or stock-jobbing scheme, he commits a gross impropriety. And this Mr. SCHENCK will undoubtedly realize before the Emma Mine fraud is forgotten.

Erie is again in trouble, another injunction having been applied for and granted. It is understood that a combination has been entered into between the foreign stockholders and some of the chief shareholders on this side, for the purpose of ousting the present management of the road. The third company which is in trouble is the unlucky Pacific Mail. If this line had been well managed, it would not occupy its present unenviable position in the public eye. It has enjoyed the sympathies and support of the public to a very unusual degree, but what are we to think of its affairs when its late President, Mr. SAGE, distinctly alleges that its "assets have been grossly overestimated, and the liabilities correspondingly depreciated"? A more damaging statement has never been made concerning any company. And the only contradiction to it is offered by Mr. RUFUS HATCH, who says that the company's affairs were never more prosperous. Of what value is such an assertion, utterly unsupported by facts and figures, against the specific charges of the President of the company? Moreover, it was this same RUFUS HATCH who, according to the President, made a "clean breast of it" last Sunday—a very appropriate day for a full and free confession. The public cannot rest satisfied with a mere denial on the part of Mr. HATCH that he *did* make "a clean breast of it." They will very naturally say that the word of SAGE is quite as good as that of HATCH, that outsiders cannot possibly decide between them, and that what is imperatively called for is an honest transcript of the company's books. Until that is offered, investors will give so very suspicious a security a wide berth. Mr. SAGE ought to be compelled to explain what it was that Mr. HATCH really disclosed to him. The ex-President alleges that the line is losing money, and that its affairs are much worse than anybody has yet represented them. Under such circumstances, to delay making a full and unequivocal statement is simply a fatal policy to pursue. Mr. HATCH's unsupported word is of no value whatever.

Mr. STOCKWELL's dealings with the company urgently call for explanation. It is alleged that in May, 1873, he was indebted to the company in the sum of $840,000. He held stock enough to control the election, and it was decided to put in a board pledged to settle with him. But the new board did not like the appearance of affairs, and the "settlement" was delayed until October, 1873, when STOCKWELL turned over to the company 10,000 shares of its stock. It was then selling at 32 in the market, but by a private arrangement the securities were taken off STOCKWELL's hands at 42½, by which device STOCKWELL gained a large sum. Now if these facts are correctly stated, what can possibly be thought of such a transaction? It is, moreover, asserted that nearly a million has been withdrawn from the company's coffers for "use at Washington," and that no particulars of the disbursements have been given to the share-holders. Ought not so serious a charge to be plainly answered?

No cooking of accounts or doctored figures will meet such a case as this. Nor is it enough to say that speculators are at work in the market. Whenever a scandal of this kind is brought to light, the stock-jobbers are active; it is one of the evils attending such an exposure. But the proper way to meet the difficulty is to place the line under thoroughly honest management. Until that is done, the events of yesterday are likely to be repeated, and the Directors who have been speculating in the stock are likely to burn their fingers, while honest capitalists will keep studiously away from it.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Science, besides its wonderful revelations of facts and of laws which have remained mere facts and laws, has done a great deal for the comfort and the happiness of mankind. This will be gladly conceded on all sides, although it might be urged that mere accident or blundering experiment had been quite as fruitful in results as the most painfully conducted and systematic inventions have been. But it is to be remembered and remarked that science is sometimes false to its name. For science means merely knowledge, and the conclusions which are based upon positive knowledge, or that which is assumed to be positive. It is, however, true that not only do scientific men continually contradict each other, arriving at different facts in the course of investigations which have the same purpose, or drawing widely different inferences from the same facts; but that the science of one generation, or even of one decade, contradicts flatly the teachings of the science of the immediately preceding generation or decade. So often does this happen, that to plain and simple thinkers outside the scientific circle it seems sometimes as if science were not knowledge or the process of acquiring knowledge, but a process toward error, or, at least, toward doubt.

Not long since Prof. TYNDALL made a speech, the effect of which upon all who heard or read it with any great degree of confidence must have been to leave them in a hopeless state of faithlessness in anything. This is a result of scientific investigation which many scientific men admit, but of the consequences of which they wash their hands. They say, we seek only the truth. Can that be reasonably objected to? What, then, are consequences to us? Leave us to our investigations. It is, however, no disparagement of the spirit and the purpose of those investigations to say that their results are not always truth; else why this disagreement between scientific men of the same day, and this denial by science of one day of the conclusions of the science of another? To questions like these, men of science are in the habit of responding that such contradictions are inevitable because of the very nature of scientific investigation, which pushes its inquiries forward, regardless of beliefs, conclusions, and theories, and uses achieved results only as the stepping-stones to the attainment of others. Science would thus seem not to be knowledge, but merely perpetual inquiry—inquiry which does not necessarily lead to truth, which, indeed, may lead away from it, but which must be kept up, from the constitution of the human mind and the relative conditions of man and physical nature, and of which the results are often highly beneficial to the race. Prof. TYNDALL's recent announcement of his discovery of the cause of typhoid fever is a case in point illustrative of our remarks. He finds the germ of it within the human body, and that it is a disease which is communicable, or so to speak, almost portable, like cholera. If this be true, it is well that we should know it; and true it is very likely to be, for Prof. TYNDALL is a careful investigator. But so were those previous investigators who taught us to believe that typhoid fevers were all of malarious origin, and were the consequence of filth and corruption and sewer gas and like causes In fact, it has been only within the last ten years that the latter theory of these fevers has been impressed upon the public mind as it never was before, and scientific men have talked sewage to us until we began to think that the chief object in life was to see that the waste pipes to our houses were well trapped. Outbreaks of typhoid fever were accounted for by the investigations of scientific physicians, who could always find some imperfect sewage or some neglected refuse as its cause. And now it would seem that all this is to go for nothing.

In looking, also, at Mr. MILL's last book, we find that the condition to which he, the great logician of the age, the English-speaking champion of the positive philosophy, had arrived was one simply of mental conflict. He not only doubted all that had been taught before, but he doubted the conclusions of his own logic. He appears as a utilitarian and as an "emotionalist;" as a dry political economist and as a sentimentalist; as a fatalist, and as one who was ready to fight for free will; as one who reverenced the character of Christ as much as he could reverence anything, and who yet was in doubt whether Christ was not a self-deluded enthusiast. The truth is plainly that Mr. MILL, with his moral science, had reached much the same point as DARWIN and TYNDALL have reached with their physical science—the point of disturbance, of doubt, of depression, almost we may say of moral and physical degradation for the human race. They point to the facts upon which their conclusions rest, and ask us to find a flaw in their logic. We may well reply that we leave that task to their fellow-students now or hereafter; it is not our business. Meantime there is a certain sort of knowledge which that sort of knowledge called science need not and should not disturb. Because filth and foul corruption may not breed typhoid fever, we none the less know that they are filth and foulness, and that they degrade us and injure us mentally as well as physically. We know none the less that "cleanliness is next to godliness," and that moral turpitude is well compared to physical filth. And whatever the condition of distracting doubt into which men like MILL may have reasoned themselves, we know in our hearts that the doctrines of Him whom such philosophers may regard as a self-deluding enthusiast, represent a religion of love and duty so far beyond all others that have ever been made known to man, that we can safely rest our hopes upon it here and hereafter. This faith, at least, is one that need not be shaken by all the teachings of all the MILLS and HUXLEYS and DARWINS and TYNDALLS that are seeking fact and teaching doubt the whole world over. It is above the reach of science and beyond the grasp of logic.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The tone of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN's inaugural address appears to please all parties in South Carolina, except that small and discontented faction which withdrew with the valiant MOSES into permanent retirement when the election was over. The Conservatives frankly admit that they believe a change for the better very possible, especially as the Legislature seems inclined to listen to reason, and not to commit itself to the dishonest course of its predecessors. Believing in the good old maxim, "The way to retrench is to retrench," the Conservatives were extremely gratified when the majority in the Legislature decided, the other day, to discontinue such absurd and inexcusable expenditures as, in previous sessions, would have been indulged in without any reference to the feelings of the tax-payers. The Charleston *News and Courier*, which was a firm partisan of the independent movement in the late election, doubtless believing that it was the only manner in which reform could be arrived at, now says that the "new Governor's inaugural promises all the Conservatives could ask, and, if the Legislature carries out its recommendations, better days are in store for South Carolina." They have been surfeited on promises—the hapless Conservatives—and there is a tone of appeal in their early approbation of the new Governor, which he cannot help perceiving. If he can manage to impress his apparent desire for reform upon the majority in the Legislature, if he can get the ignorant blacks, who are still numerous in the legislative halls, to comprehend that their own material prosperity depends upon retrenchment and reform in all branches of the State Government, he will, indeed, have done a good work.

Gov. Chamberlain thinks that the evils in South Carolina are mainly those of administration. The greatest care in the collection and disbursement of the public funds is necessary, and he promises, with an evident determination to keep his promise, to root out all corruption if possible. One of the main reforms which he urges is a measure for obtaining a just valuation of all property for taxation according to its true money value. He suggests that County Auditors and Treasurers be in future elected by the people, rather than appointed by the Governor; and recommends the abolition of contingent funds, which alone have consumed $376,832 in the past six years. He shows the Legislature the folly of superfluous expenses by exhibiting to them the outstanding bills for previous regular sessions, amounting to nearly two hundred thousand dollars—a pretty penny for an impoverished Commonwealth to pay for the whims of reckless law-makers. He promises to co-operate in such general reduction of salaries and abolishment of unnecessary offices as the Legislature can be influenced to suggest; and this proposition has won him the good will of his late opponents. If the plain hints which he has given are followed out, and the vicious and odious system of issuing warrants when no money is at hand to pay them with is discarded, the State will be emancipated from one of its most grievous burdens. The Governor states that the settlement of the public debt, under the act of last Winter, "must be regarded as final, as far as legislative and popular influence and action can make it so." He will certainly have the thanks of many thousands of citizens of the State for the manner in which he pleads for the passage of a law for the registration of electors; and he promises to make justice something more than a mockery in the State by reducing the number of "Trial Justices," and seeing that no incompetent ones are henceforth appointed. These Justices are now in many cases ignorant negroes, corrupt and venal in the worst sense, and so devoid of any feeling of fairness toward either their own race or the whites as to make the trial of any case before them a terror to the decent. The purging of this corps would do much to bring a return of prosperity to the "Palmetto State."

Perhaps the majority in the Legislature intended nothing more than a blind by their seeming willingness to reduce the cost of the State printing the other day. But, if they began in earnest, they did well to begin with that particular item. That, in three years, the public printing, in a State the great majority of whose inhabitants cannot read should have cost more than $900,000, certainly ought to be an incentive to economy in the future. The colored population has been brought, by plain and convincing arguments, to see the foolishness of such expenditure, and will probably give it up.

Gov. MOSES distinguished himself, at the close of his official career, by pardoning from the Penitentiary some thirty convicts. This abuse of the pardoning power has Gov. CHAMBERLAIN's severest condemnation, and a proper maintenance of the law's penalties may hereafter be anticipated. The pursuance of a generous plan of education—which can only be secured in the State by remedying the present inefficiency of county school commissioners—and a rigid adherence to probity in the settlement of the debt, are reforms to which Gov. CHAMBERLAIN's administration now stands fully committed, and in which he will have the support of the sixty thousand Conservatives of the Commonwealth.

THE CONDITION OF LABOR.

In another part of THE TIMES is printed to-day some additional information respecting the condition of the labor market in this city. Not long since we printed a more general review of the aspect of affairs. The information which we now give to the public is as exhaustive and minute as the circumstances will permit. The official records of trades-unions afford some valuable data; but when it becomes necessary to go outside of these for a census of working men who are "on their own hook," great care and labor are required to insure accuracy. But, taking the reports of these trade organizations, it must instantly be noticed that there has been a great falling off in the number and power of the unions. For example, in 1873, these associations returned a total membership of 44,950 men; this year they report only 35,765 members, a falling off which cannot be attributed to any decrease in the number of working men in the City. Indeed, to go into particulars, it is found that one or two associations have dropped out of existence, and not a few trades, which are notoriously flourishing, report a greatly diminished membership in their societies. A careful and painstaking examination of the whole subject gives as a result the large number of 46,620 workmen outside of trades-unions, more than 2,000 above the total number returned as belonging to trade societies in 1873.

The reason for the apparent decay of trade organizations is not far to seek. They rapidly grew strong and aggressive. They assumed to dictate terms that were often preposterous and—even to the minds of the members—unjust and arrogant. The leaders, especially when their society was large, grew self-important and consequential; they dictated terms to employes and employers, and earned a very comfortable living at the expense of hard-working men who went to work or quit work at the bidding of these new masters. Bad leadership has had more to do with the decay of trades-unions than all other causes combined. When the trades-union, as now constituted, shall have disappeared, society will be rid of a very large class of drones who never work with their own hands, but who are the most strenuous and aggressive "champions of labor" with whom the world has ever been afflicted. Some of the rules and regulations which these demagogues have succeeded in imposing upon their laboring constituents are curiosities of ingenious tyranny. It is not surprising that the rank and file of the working men have begun to desert them. Another cause of the growing weakness of the trades-unions is their constant trifling with the delicate interests in which the employers and the employed are concerned. Strikes have been ordered on the most frivolous pretexts, and the amazing feature of the business is that the good sense of the working men has not sooner been shocked by such ruinous mismanagement.

In any survey of the field of labor these facts must first strike the eye. Below that is the apparent condition of labor. Heretofore we have been obliged to depend largely on the trade organizations—not always reliable—for facts and statistics bearing upon the supply and demand of the labor market. We must now go outside of these for much information. According to the best data within reach, there are now between 82,000 and 83,000 mechanics and day laborers in this City. Of this number, as we have above shown, less than one-half are members of trade organizations. The number now unemployed is put down at 15,000. This may seem a large figure, but it represents a floating class who may be out of work to-morrow and busy on the next day. Its numbers and membership are constantly changing, and, compared with the vast aggregate of the working men, the sum total does not constitute a formidable element in the social problem with which we must annually struggle. Compared, too, with the condition of affairs in 1873, the outlook this year is favorable indeed. There is a more methodical and practical system of economy in vogue than formerly; society has settled down to a plainer style of life in all its grades and phases. We have been living upon a false basis—the laborer as well as the rich employer—and this Winter finds both the employer and the employed better fitted to meet its privations and outlays than last year did. To say that fewer men are out of work now than last year at this time does not fully describe the situation. We shall, as ever, have occasion to help those who are in distress; but, even among the workless, there is not that lack of preparation which the sharp emergency of the Fall of 1873 brought upon them. The careful review of the field which we present to our readers will leave an impression which is far from discouraging.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A matinée representation of "The Shaughraun" invites attention this afternoon. Mr. Boucicault's newest play is at all points the success of the season, and is not likely to be withdrawn until the Spring. Its regular Saturday afternoon recitals are great boons to the fair sex, and to young persons generally.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE

The last performance of "The Heart of Mid-Lothian" may be attended this afternoon, when that impressive play will be given at the matinée representation. This evening Mr. Daly will produce his fresh adaptation from the Spanish, in the shape of a drama bearing the title of "Yorick."

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. J. S. Clarke appears at Booth's this afternoon as well as this evening, the programme of each performance embracing the pieces called respectively "Red Tape" and "The Widow Hunt." The acting of Mr. Clarke affords great pleasure, and the frequenters of matinées will no doubt keep in mind that to-day his first *après midi* entertainment is to occur.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"Jane Eyre" will be withdrawn after this afternoon's and evening's recitals. As it is not likely that this interesting play will be performed anew for some months, the two performances we announce will doubtless have exceptionally numerous audiences.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

"The Grand Duchess" will have its only *après midi* representation at the Lyceum Theatre to-day, and, this evening the same well-known opera will be represented for the last time but two. It should not be forgotten that the engagement of the Soldene troupe in this City is not far from a close, and that they will not repeat any of the works once produced and withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S MATINEE CONCERT.

The first of a series of Saturday matinée concerts at Association Hall is set down for this afternoon. These entertainments are intended to be popular in price; it is to be regretted that cheap musical and dramatic representations are rarely satisfactory.

MISS ROKOHL'S CONCERT.

Miss Rokohl gives a concert at Steinway Hall this evening. The young lady herself, Mr. C. Alves, and Mr. A. Sohst, with the assistance of a large chorus, will supply the vocal music; Miss Heilbron and Mr. Mollenhauer are to be the instrumental soloists, and the co-operation of a grand orchestra under Messrs. Maretzek and Greiner is promised.

THE OPERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Strakosch's Italian Opera Troupe sang this week at the Philadelphia Academy of Music. That the excellence of the *ensemble* of the performances Mr. Strakosch has given is as promptly recognized as are the great merits of such an artist as Mlle. Albani, is proved by the following extract from Thursday's *Inquirer*. That journal remarks:

"For about twenty years after the appearance of Jenny Lind in this country, the star system, which she was the first to render universally triumphant, has been gradually strengthening and intrenching itself. An opera company grew to be composed of a single famous vocalist, with a thin, ragged, and hungry-looking chorus, a scratchy orchestra, and a few third-rate soloists, to stand by the star, that their dingy hues might the better set off its individual radiance. We are not certain whether the Messrs. Strakosch were the first to attack this abominal system, but they have certainly struck it the severest blows within the present Winter, as well as the musical season of last year. In both the preparations were far more general and extensive than ever before. The choruses, especially, were far more carefully drilled, the orchestras more carefully selected, and even such great artists as Nilsson and Campanini had surrounding them a grand *ensemble* of musical effects which were quite in keeping with their own splendid talent. The question at present is, whether this sort of thing can be continued. * * * It would be a great pity to drift back again to the old style of opera-giving to which we have just alluded. The public is cultivated enough to regret such a possible calamity, and it should be also liberal enough to prevent it."

MISCELLANEOUS MATINEES.

In addition to the matinées alluded to above, eight or ten others are announced for to-day. "The Black Crook" unfolds its splendors at the Grand Opera-house; *Col. Sellers* receives at the Park; and Wood's Museum supplies its wonted afternoon recital. The Hippodrome may be visited by day, as usual, and so may the Olympic and Metropolitan Theatres. The habitual minstrel matinées are to be enjoyed at the San Francisco Minstrels' Hall and at Bryant's Opera-house.

THE FRONTIER CUSTOMS SERVICE.

SPECIAL AGENTS ASSIGNED TO DUTY ON THE CANADIAN BORDER, AND THEIR INSTRUCTIONS—LOCKED AND SEALED CARS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Special Agents of the Treasury Department, assigned to duty on the Canadian frontier, have been designated as follows: H. S. Martin, Buffalo, N. Y.; George H. Fox, Port Huron, Mich.; George H. Whitehead, Rouse's Point, N. Y.; G. W. F. Vernon, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Duncan, Detroit, Mich.; D. A. Neven, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; James W. Davis, Newport, Vt.; B. H. Hinds, Island Pond, Vt.; and Edward P. Doherty, Special Inspector, at Montreal. Mr. Martin, stationed at Buffalo, has authority to visit all the points above-named, and superintend the business all along the whole frontier. The agents are instructed by the department to make the most thorough inspection possible, first personally, and next by the aid of such inspectors as may be directed to assist them, on every train of cars arriving from Canada, detaining such train as long as may be necessary to ascertain whether the goods contained in each and every car agree with the statement of lading represented by the manifest. They may also cause the cars in all cases to be opened and examined as on any direct importation, verifying the contents and causing a bond to be executed for the payment of duties in all cases where payment is not already made or secured. All shipments of dutiable merchandise, provided in good faith with correct manifests, as provided by the act of June 27, 1864, and destined to any one of the ports as Portland, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, may be allowed to go forward to such destination if the said manifests are, or have been duly forwarded, and the requisite assurance is given that they will be returned on delivery of the merchandise, properly indorsed, with the certificate thereof, to the Collector of the Port of first arrival within the United States. But they will in no case permit a car incapable of being securely fastened to proceed to its destination without causing the contents to be entered and bonded according to law. They will in no case allow any car or quantity of merchandise to pass the frontier without payment or good security for payment of the duties chargeable on such merchandise. Cars laden with domestic or duty-paid merchandise passing through Canada en route to a point in the United States, they will in all cases cause to be opened and inspected at the frontier port on arrival. Agents are directed to report, at the end of the first week of their assignment, the actual course of trade across the frontier, with lists of the cars passing each day, the number of each, and whether assuming to be sealed or not, and similar information.

In a letter to the Collectors of Customs on the frontier the Secretary says:

"The department has had under consideration the conditions under which dutiable merchandise is transported under the act of June 27, 1874, and the act of July 14, 1870, across the frontier of the United States to and from Canada, and has found that great insecurity exists in regard to the transit of such merchandise. It has, therefore, been ordered that an entire revision or correction be instituted at each port where such transit occurs, with authority direct from this department, to restore the practice prescribed by the regulations and necessary to protect the revenue. You will find inclosed a copy of a letter this day addressed to the chief railway companies engaged in such transit, withdrawing the permission extended to them by letter of this department of March 30, 1872, to lock and seal cars otherwise than by the Consul or other officer of the United States duly authorized to make such verification."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS—THE ACADEMY YEAR TO BEGIN SEPT. 20 INSTEAD OF OCT. 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Secretary of the Navy has made the following changes in the regulations of the Naval Academy: The annual examination of all cadets will commence on the 16th of June, instead of the 20th of May. The effect of this is to give the classes more time to get through the course. The Academy year will begin on the 20th of September, instead of the 1st of October. The effect of this is to shorten the practice cruise, which is considered unnecessarily long, and to give additional time to study at the Academy.

The examination of candidates for admission as cadet midshipmen will take place on the 21st of June, instead of between the 5th and 15th of June, and on the 13th of September, instead of between the 20th and 30th of September. The examination of candidates for admission as cadet engineers will take place on the 6th of September, instead of between the 15th and 17th of September, as formerly.

These changes, rendered necessary by the change in the commencement of the academic year, will facilitate the examination for admission, as there are ample facilities for conducting it in a day or two, instead of extending it over a week or ten days. When these days fall on Sundays the examinations will take place on the following Mondays.

KING KALAKAUA.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE KING AND PRESIDENT GRANT—CONGRATULATIONS BY THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The telegraph offices of the Western Union Company in San Francisco, and the State Department in Washington, were put in direct communication this afternoon, and in less than forty minutes the following correspondence was conducted:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.

To the President of the United States:

Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, sends greetings to his great and good friend, the President of the United States of America. He acknowledges a generous reception, characteristic of a warm-hearted people, and will hasten to express in person those sentiments of sincere respect and lasting friendship entertained toward the President of the great nation he so worthily represents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.

The President of the United States extends the cordial welcome of the nation to his great and good friend, his Royal Highness Kalakaua, on his arrival in the United States, and tenders his personal congratulations on the safety of his voyage. The President anticipates with great pleasure the opportunity of a personal greeting, and assures his Highness of the sincere friendship which, in common with the people of the United States, he entertains for his Royal Highness, and hopes that his journey across the continent may be guarded by a kind Providence.

The following was also sent from Chicago on the same occasion:

CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1874.

To his Highness King of Hawaii, San Francisco:

The Mayor of the city of Chicago congratulates his Majesty the King of Hawaii on his safe arrival upon the soil of the United States of America. He trusts soon to have the honor and pleasure of welcoming him to the city of Chicago. He also trusts that his Majesty's visit to the United States will prove not only pleasant to himself and suite but highly useful to both countries. In these sentiments I am heartily joined by the other official authorities and by the citizens of Chicago generally.

NEW-YORK.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE STATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The State Board of Canvassers have declared the vote of the State as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.	
Samuel J. Tilden	416,391
John A. Dix	366,074
Myron H. Clark	11,768
Tilden's majority over Dix	50,317
Tilden's majority over Dix and Clark	38,549
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
William Dorsheimer	416,714
John C. Robinson	365,226
James L. Bragg	11,310
CANAL COMMISSIONER.	
Adin Thayer	417,023
Alexander Barkley	365,244
Daniel Walford	11,328
INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.	
George Wagener	415,253
Thomas Kirkpatrick	365,734
Ira Bell	11,344
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS.	
Theodore Miller	406,563
Alexander S. Johnson	360,780
Horace V. Howland	9,537

NOTE.—Theodore Miller received 3,619 votes in Sullivan County for "Judge of the Court of Appeals." No such office being known to the Constitution, such votes were disallowed by the Board of Canvassers.

CLOSING OF NAVIGATION.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ontario, Dec. 4.—There are now no vessels in the Welland Canal, the seven schooners which came down to-day being the last of the season, having been all week in getting through on account of the ice. They are all in this harbor awaiting favorable wind to leave for Ogdensburg [illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL AFFAIRS.

THE RUPTURE BETWEEN THE DIRECTORS.

WHAT RUSSELL SAGE AND RUFUS HATCH HAVE TO SAY OF EACH OTHER—THE CALIFORNIA OVERDRAFTS—A DIFFERENCE OF DATES—MR. SAGE'S CHECK FOR $125,000.

The great topic of discussion in Wall street circles, yesterday, was the trouble among the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, which led to the resignation of President Sage on Thursday, and to the general state of warfare which seems at present to be the condition of affairs among the officers of the concern. There were no new movements on the surface yesterday, but the stock market experienced the results of the struggle on the preceding day, and Pacific Mail shares sold down from 43½ at the opening to 41½ at the close, though the price at an intermediate period had reached 44½. Of course there was some division of opinion on the question, but the general drift of opinion is, perhaps, best illustrated by the course of the market in regard to these shares, which is its own evidence. No further particulars could be gleaned as to the nature of the quarrel which took place at the meeting of the Directors on Wednesday, though it is evident from the evasive manner of the parties involved that there was no "mutual admiration" sentiment prevailing, as is so often the case among companies of this character. There is every reason to believe that the meeting was a violent one, though no blows were struck, as has been intimated. The state of feeling between the contending parties, of which Mr. Sage may be considered the head on the one hand, and Mr. Rufus Hatch, Managing Director, as the leader on the other, is by no means amicable, as will be seen by the appended statements. And there is likewise every reason to believe that the quarrel has only begun to develop its most interesting features, as the result of which the public will in all probability be enabled to judge pretty accurately of the real merits of the controversy.

WHAT MR. RUFUS HATCH SAID.

Mr. Rufus Hatch was called on by a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon, and questioned at some length in regard to the state of affairs between the parties involved. He stated that he had no intention of concealing anything concerning the company's condition, but that on the contrary everything was "square and above board." He thought THE TIMES was misled as to its course regarding the affairs of the company; but the company was able to take care of itself. When asked what reply, if any, he had to make to Mr. Sage's charge that the company had overdrawn its account at the Bank of California $176,000, he said that it was true the account had been overdrawn, but that Mr. Sage had misrepresented the amount by about $100,000. Then calling Mr. Neiber, the chief book-keeper, Mr. Hatch asked him: "Mr. Neiber, what is the state of our account in San Francisco, as to its being overdrawn? You know Mr. Sage says it is $176,000?" Mr. Neiber replied that the amount overdrawn by the company, at its last advices from California on the subject, was $87,000, or rather $86,500 and some odd dollars. When asked by the reporter at what date the account was in that condition, Mr. Neiber replied that it was on Nov. 1, and Mr. Hatch sharply rejoined, "But since that time we have canceled some of that indebtedness; it is not so much as that now." Resuming the conversation, Mr. Hatch said, "You see we feel satisfied that we are correct, and that this is only a raid made for a concealed purpose. Mr. Sage is a thief and a liar, and if he is not in the State Prison before long he will be a very lucky man. Yes, Sir; we understand exactly where we stand in this matter, but I should not speak of Mr. Sage in that way if he had kept his word given to me yesterday, and if he had not retained papers which he promised to hand over to the company when he concluded to resign. You see a man can't be an officer of a company and be "short" of its stock without doing violence either to the company or to himself, and that is what all this trouble means. Mr. Sage is "short" of Pacific Mail, and wants to cover his contracts, and resorts to this method of doing it. But he can't do any permanent injury to the company; we are doing a larger business now than we have ever done before at this season, and the company's assets are larger than at any previous time in its history. To-day we have $2,100,000 of its assets in the shape of three new steamers—new steamers, mind—tied up in wharves in this harbor. I mean the City of Tokio, the Panama, and the Acapulco. Mr. Nieber, show this gentleman the statement of receipts for business which you have prepared for embodiment in the statement of accounts. We want everything understood on its merits here, and these accounts will show that the business for the past three months has been more than 100 per cent. in excess of the business for the corresponding months of last year."

Mr. Nieber produced a sheet, as requested, from which it appeared that the New-York freight receipts alone were over $675,000 for September, October, and November, this year, against something like $330,000 for the same months of 1873. In reply to a question by the reporter, Mr. Hatch stated that these figures in detail will form a part of the forthcoming statement as to the affairs of the company, which is being prepared to meet the recent accusations. This statement, he thinks, will be made public about Jan. 1.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. RUSSELL SAGE.

Mr. Russell Sage was subsequently called on by the reporter, and appeared perfectly calm and self-possessed, in marked contrast to the brusque nervousness displayed by Mr. Hatch. He said he had no desire whatever to say anything to the press or public in regard to the matter, as he considered that he had terminated his official connection with the company by his resignation, and did not want to injure its future prospects. There might be a time when, to defend himself from slanderous attacks, he should be obliged to assume a different attitude, but his heart was in the welfare of the company, even now that he had left it, and he did not wish to do anything or say anything which would conflict with its interests. It was a property that, well managed and administered, would be profitable and a credit to our commercial enterprise and skill. When the reporter asked him what he had to say to Mr. Hatch's statement, made in a loud tone of voice, and overheard by numerous persons in the office, that he was "a thief and a liar, and that he would be a lucky man if he did not get into State Prison," Mr. Sage laughed, and replied that he could not attempt to make any verbal reply to Billingsgate talk of that sort. The reporter then called Mr. Sage's attention to the discrepancy between his own statement as to the amount of the company's overdrafts on the Bank of California, and the statement made by Mr. Hatch and his book-keeper. Mr. Sage replied that it was not his habit to talk about himself or his doings, and that for a part of the information at least he should feel obliged to refer the reporter to other persons. But, to begin with, he did not think that would be the most serious charge that could be made. He then asked the date at which Mr. Hatch showed the overdrafts to be $87,000, and, upon being told that it was November 1, Mr. Sage said the period to which he alluded was at least two weeks later, or about the time Mr. Hatch was away on his trip to Aspinwall, on board the City of Tokio. The agent of the company in San Francisco, Mr. Cox, telegraphed to New-York to say that the company had largely overdrawn its account there, and that, in order to preserve its credit, an immediate remittance must be made to wipe out at least a part of that indebtedness. This, as near as Mr. Sage could remember, was about Nov. 16, and the amount of overdrawal was stated to be nearly $200,000. As President of the company, Mr. Sage states he called the Executive Committee together to decide what should be done under the circumstances. At that meeting there were present Mr. Sage, Mr. William H. Guion, and Mr. C. J. Osborn, and the result of their meeting was that $125,000 was credited to the Bank of California against the overdrafts. This, Mr. Sage stated, was all the information he cared to make public on that question, except that the overdrafts were on account of coal for the use of the company's steamers, which coal had been imported from England and was purchased and freighted at prices which the company at that time deemed advantageous, as being near the minimum prices in both instances. As to Mr. Hatch's charge that Mr Sage was "short" of Pacific Mail, Mr. Sage answered that he did not know of a time since he became connected with the company that he had not been "long" of it. After he went into the concern, under the Stockwell administration he bought 2,000 shares at the high price which then prevailed, and, as everybody knew, it went down very fast at that time. The result of it all was that when the price had pretty well ebbed out he was left on a sand-bar with his 2,000 shares, and had been "long" of it ever since, sometimes buying in considerable amounts when the market was down, so as to try and equalize things. In conclusion, Mr. Sage expressed the conviction that the present movement was wholly a "bear" movement, controlled by the strongest hands in the market, and that Mr. Hatch was either blindly or willfully playing into the hands of those operators. There was really no reason why [illegible] as, notwithstanding its past misfortunes, blunders, and mismanagement in many cases, it had a good future before it. If, however, people would persist in dragging its misfortunes to the surface, he could not prevent them, but was determined that, so far as he was concerned, he would make no exposures, only in self-defense. He believed, however, that matters had come to that stage when some ugly stories might be told within a few days.

WHAT MR. W. H. GUION SAYS.

Subsequent to leaving Mr. Sage, the reporter called on Mr. Guion at his office, No. 63 Wall street, and asked for some particulars of the proceedings at the meeting of the Executive Committee at which the overdraft at San Francisco was covered. Mr. Guion stated that Mr. Cox telegraphed from California that the company had overdrawn, and that something must be done at once to cover it. His telegram was submitted at the meeting, which was on a Wednesday, the first Wednesday after Mr. Hatch's return from Aspinwall on the City of Tokio. After a few minutes' discussion as to the means to be adopted, Mr. Sage, without any solicitation, volunteered to draw his check in favor of the company, and payable to the Bank of California, for $125,000, for sixty days, at seven per cent. As security he took a pledge of the subsidy falling due to the company, and as the money market stood at the time his offer was considered highly advantageous, even liberal to the company, and was accepted. There were three members, Messrs. Sage, Guion, and Osborn, present at the meeting, these constituting a quorum and majority of the committee.

$80,000 DIFFERENCE IN TAXES.

We, the undersigned, Auditing Committee of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, who reported the financial condition of the company on Sept. 18 last, deem it proper to state, in view of the falsehoods which have lately been published in the newspapers, that said report of 18th September was accurate and correct in every particular, except in regard to the item of taxes due, which were then in dispute, the company admitting a liability of $43,000, and the court having since rendered judgment for $132,000, which has been paid.

F. L. TALCOTT.
WILLIAM H. GUION.
FRANCIS ALEXANDRE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 4, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent this morning, in attempting to apologize for the present Board of Pacific Mail Directors, uses the following language:

"The statement of May 1, 1873, was made by the Stockwell Board of Directors, and it is evidently unjust to hold the present Board of Directors responsible for 'assets' which never came into their hands."

I will answer this by asking your correspondent whether he is not aware that the board which succeeded what he terms the Stockwell board, were selected under an agreement with Stockwell and by using his proxies? And did not S. L. M. Barlow draw up for the signature of the individuals which were to compose this new board an agreement to be signed, undertaking to release Stockwell from his obligations to pay the money ($840,000) he owed to the company? And was not such a provision made in substance, either verbally or in writing, to Stockwell? and if so would not your correspondent modify his opinions as to the present board?

Was not a settlement subsequently made by the company with Stockwell in October, 1873, by which they received from Stockwell certain stock—10,000 shares Pacific Mail stock—which was selling in the market at 32, or $320,000 in payment of his secured obligations to the company for upward of $840,000?

Did not Stockwell in order to carry this settlement through, agree privately with the President of the company to buy these 10,000 shares of stock at 42½, or $100,000 above the then market value of the stock?

I wish to ask him further, whether the President of the company was not present at the board meeting which approved the settlement with Mr. Stockwell, and urge and vote for the settlement, in violation of the following by-law of the company:

"No Director shall vote on any question before the board in which he is personally interested"?

When your correspondent answers these queries I have a few more to propound.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3. H. Y.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It must be gratifying to the stockholders of the "Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company" to be assured by Mr. Rufus Hatch that within ten days he will point out the errors which there may be in the statement, the publication of which has created such a commotion in its immaculate Board of Direction. Particularly gratifying will it be to those who are still stockholders and remember the circular of May 1, 1874, over the signature of the Managing Director, in which occurred this passage:

"The cash assets on hand and to be realized within sixty days from this date, show an excess of $112,143 over the entire liabilities of your company, after paying in full for the eight new iron steamers. In other words, it belongs to its shareholders, and no bondholders or creditors have any interest in it."

It is certainly to be hoped that he may, in the forthcoming report, be able to repeat the pleasing assurance with equal truth.

F. S. JOHNSON.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 4, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If it is true, as stated by a correspondent in this morning's TIMES, that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company have expended large amounts in Washington to procure the passage of the subsidy, are not the Directors responsible to the company for the misappropriation of its funds—or have the stockholders no remedy? D.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to the article which appeared in THE TIMES this morning, headed "Interview with Mr. Sage—Extraordinary Disclosures," I am compelled to submit the following statement: So many false statements had been published recently, evidently with the intent of injuring the business and impairing the credit of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, that the board felt called upon to investigate as to the authority for such publications. Mr. Sage denied any knowledge of the matter, but an investigation disclosed the fact that he had had partnership transactions with certain stock operators who were endeavoring to depress the stock of the company; indeed the evidence produced implicated Mr. Sage to such an extent, that he was compelled to tender his resignation as President and Director of the Company, which was unanimously accepted by the board. Previous to such resignation, and on Sunday last, at about 10:30 in the morning, during a violent rain-storm, Mr. Sage came to my house, No. 42 Park avenue, and spent about three hours with me. During the interview he appealed to me, in every form and manner, to use my influence to stop further investigation, and begged that he might be permitted to remain as President of the company until the next election, which occurs the last of May. The statements reported to have been made to Mr. Sage by me at that interview, in reference to the financial condition of the company, are grossly inaccurate, no such statements having been made.

At a meeting of the board last Wednesday, Dec. 2, (three days subsequent to the interview at my house,) dispatches and correspondence, between Mr. Sage and parties interested with him in sale and call operations of the stock of the company, were produced and read to the board. Even then, Mr. Sage declared to the board that he would not resign. I stated to him that it was the sense of the board that he should resign, and that if he did not, I should introduce a resolution requesting him to resign, which I had no doubt would be unanimously passed. I also made a further statement to the effect that if he did not resign, I believed that a request would be presented, signed by a majority of the stockholders, requesting him to resign. So much for his statement as to what occurred in his interview of Sunday last and his letter of resignation.

In regard to all statements which have been read, from whatever source, in regard to the business of the company, &c., I would say that the company is in a more prosperous condition now than it has been for several years past; that it is doing a good and prosperous business, and that it is in a good financial condition. A full and complete statement of the affairs of the company is being prepared, and will be submitted to the stock-holders in a few days, when they will be enabled to judge of the truth or falsity of the statement which I herein make.

I regret to have my time taken up in a newspaper controversy, but the statements made were so grossly false and unjust that I could not allow them to pass unnoticed.

RUFUS HATCH,
Managing Director.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP CO., NO. 61 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 4, 1874.

LYNCHING IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* says three negroes were taken from the jail at Morganfield, Ky., on Tuesday night by a band of masked men and hanged to a tree near town. Uniontown, in the same county, was visited by a destructive conflagration some weeks since and these three negroes had been arrested, charged with having caused the fire. They subsequently confessed their crime, giving as excuse that the proprietor of the distillery in which the fire started had turned the mother of one of the negroes out of the house in which she was living. The "Regulators" were mounted, and it is thought they came from Uniontown.

Public Speakers and Singers will find "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effectual.

Scalp Diseases and Complaints, Dandruff, falling, loss, and untimely grayness are cured by the special treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York. For the efficacy of his treatment Dr. PERRY respectfully refers to the following well-known gentlemen of this City.

Rev. D. C. VANNORMAN, No. 23 West 51st st.
H. W. BISCHOFF, banker, No. 58 Bowery.
THOS. W. MATHER, attorney, No. 119 Broadway.
P. S. HENRY, attorney at law, No. 152 Broadway.
Mr. GEORGE PERRY, editor *Home Journal.*
Mr. HORACE H. DAY, No. 55 Liberty st.
Mr. F. H. SHANNON, office Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Mr. JUNIUS GRIDLEY, firm of Gridley & Coffin.
Mr. THOS. R. DUNCAN, Nos. 263 and 265 Canal st.
Mr. AMOS G. TORREY, No. 83 John st.

OFFICE OF JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, BOSTON, No. 185 SUMMER st., Dec. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir: It is a difficult matter for a general advertiser to decide what special medium is of the most advantage, but we are satisfied that the Co-operative List of Newspapers is as good, if not the best of any system of advertising.

Very truly yours,
JOHN I. BROWN & SONS,
Proprietors of Brown's Bronchial Troches.

To A. J. AIKENS, Esq., No. 150 Worth st., N. Y.

Oh, how on earth can I be sure
To keep my breath fresh, sweet, and pure?
Use SOZODONT.
Oh, has the way at last been found
To keep my teeth white, clean, and sound?
Use SOZODONT.

In July last I fell and hurt my back, tried everything without relief until I used GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA, which cured me.
THOMAS GILBERT, East Chester.
Depot, No. 451 6th av. Sold by all druggists, 50c. and $1 a bottle, in which there is a great saving.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Atkinson's White Rose,
55 cents a bottle.
W. M. GILES & CO., Chemists,
No. 451 6th av., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, protects each window and door of your house; you cannot afford to be without it.

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures coughs and colds instanter.

Lundberg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

For a First-class Dress or Business Hat go to the manufacturer, ESPENCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

KENNEDY—PRATT.—In this City, Dec. 2, at the residence of Dr. Henry E. Owen, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D.D., assisted by Rev. Henry M. Scudder D.D., and Rev. William W. Newell, D. D., Mr. E. R. KENNEDY, of Brooklyn, and Miss LUCY B. PRATT, of this City, eldest daughter of the late Henry Z. Pratt.

THACKRAY—SHAURMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, at the house of Mr. Nelson Shaurman, the bride's brother, by Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D., RICHARD THACKRAY to EMMA SHAURMAN, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BAKER.—Suddenly, Dec. 3, 1874, ELIZA BAKER, daughter of William H. Haws, deceased, in the 41st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, corner of 127th st. and 4th av., on Sunday, Dec. 6, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BOGERT.—On the 3d of December, at her residence, Hackensack Heights, E. ALICE GILL BOGERT, wife of Horatio Bogert, and daughter of the late Thomas Gill.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her house on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M. Train leaves Chambers st. for Lower Hackensack at 1 P. M., return at 5 P. M.

BROWN.—On Friday, Dec. 4, at No. 224 East 49th st., of diphtheria, HARRY, son of Delaplaine and Katie Brown, aged 3½ years.

Funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, Henry Hornidge, No. 783 3d av., on Sunday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BUCK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, of general paralysis, JOHN A. BUCK, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1,489 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COWLES.—At Chicago, Dec. 2, Hon. EDWARD P. COWLES, in his 59th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the Presbyterian Church, Rye, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 7, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet at Rye Depot the train which leaves the Grand Central Depot at 12 M. of that day.

CROPSEY.—On Friday, Dec. 4., of typhoid pneumonia, HENRY P. CROPSEY, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in Clarkstown, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 7, at 12:30. Cars for Nyack foot of Chambers st. at 9:30 A. M.

HAVEMEYER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 30, Hon. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor of the City of New-York, in the 71st year of his age.

A funeral service for the family and immediate friends will be held at his late residence, at 9:30 o'clock, on Saturday morning, 5th inst., and at 11 o'clock a public service at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 4th av. and 22d st.

HAVENS.—In the City of Brooklyn on Friday morning, Dec. 4, HARRIET H., wife of J. H. Havens, aged 65 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 79 Hanson place, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

KING.—On Thursday morning, MAGGIE W., second daughter of George W. and Mary K. King, aged 15 years and 10 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 131 East 60th st., on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LE GALLEZ.—Thursday, Dec. 3, 1874, of diphtheria, JOHN, youngest son of P. G. Le Gallez, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 389 4th av., on Saturday morning, Dec. 5, at 10:30 o'clock.

McLEAN.—On Friday morning, the 4th inst., EXPERIENCE McLEAN, relict of the late John McLean.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford Street M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of Alpheus Freeman, No. 15 St. Luke's place, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains on Monday morning for interment.

MOSTYN.—On the 2d day of December, MARIE L., wife of Berkeley Mostyn, and daughter of Mortimer Porter, Esq., aged 24 years.

Funeral service at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av. and 44th st., on Saturday, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock.

SWEENY.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 3, after a long and painful illness, JAMES A. SWEENY, second son of Daniel Sweeny, in the 39th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to St. Agnes' Church, 43d st., between 3d and Lexington avs., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, William F. and David Egan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 213 East 48th st., at 9:30 o'clock on Saturday morning

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

MINERAL SPRING WATER.—FRESH MEDICAL TESTIMONY FOR BETHESDA.—Elizabethtown, Ky. Dear Sir: At your request I write you what I know of the marvelous effects of BETHESDA WATER in the cure of kidney diseases, &c. I have prescribed it for the last year or two in a number of cases, and know it to have cured several cases of diabetes, hemorrhage of the kidneys, dyspepsia in its most protracted and threatening character, dropsy, chronic diarrhœa, &c., but above all does it seem to be a catholicon in all urinary and uterine diseases Nothing that I know relieves the suffering and pain of ladies while passing the critical period of life, between the ages of forty and forty-five; nothing restores the bloom of health to the bloodless pallor of the cheek of the young maiden, as certainly and speedily as this water. If in these female troubles it could be universally used, it would be utterly impossible to estimate the amount of pain, suffering, and despondency it would alleviate. I do not understand how it is that this water cures such a variety of diseases, unless it be by rinsing from the blood all of its impurities, restoring the healthy functions of all the important organs of life, and establishing a healthy sympathy between these organs, leaving the powers of nature nothing to do but to conduct the patient on to health. If this be so, it matters not whether the disease be incipient or protracted, acute or chronic, local or general: if the waters have time to achieve these objects, restoration to health may be confidently expected. The analysis does not show the ingredients, for they are too delicate, too alternated, too intimately mixed in nature's laboratory, to be separated by chemistry and fully revealed to the understanding of man. But we need not trouble ourselves about this, for there are too many palpable demonstrations of its marvelous curative properties to make us inquire further as to its ingredients. We are satisfied to prescribe it as it is.

Very respectfully yours,
R. B. YOUNG, M. D.

This is the sample of the evidence daily received by
DR. A. HAWLEY HEATH,
No. 200 Broadway, New York.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
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In addition to the usual SUNDAY story, THE TIMES of TO-MORROW will contain a number of original articles, prepared expressly for its columns.

CURRENT LITERATURE.—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully-prepared review of the AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

DRAMATIC NEWS from all parts of the world.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES' staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS THEREFORE THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
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TO THE PUBLIC.

A CARD FROM THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

Erroneous statements and exaggerated reports relating to the sanitary condition of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb having been published in a number of the daily papers, the Directors desire to present to the public the following official statement of the government, oversight, sanitary arrangements, and general health of the institution for the past three years, and to state, in addition, the precise facts in respect to the small-pox in the institution at the present time.

The Board of Directors, twenty-four in number, in addition to their own frequent meetings, have an Executive Committee, and also a Visiting Committee, composed of a suitable number of Directors, by whom the institution is under constant inspection.

There is also a Ladies' Committee, whose visits are frequent, and their reports are presented to the Board of Directors at its monthly meetings.

In October, 1870, while Dr. L. A. Rodenstein was the visiting physician, an epidemic of typhoid fever occurred, in the course of which one teacher and a number of pupils died. The Board of Health inspected the premises and pronounced the drainage bad and the ventilation imperfect. The Directors took immediate means to correct these difficulties. Important changes were also made in the institution. The administrative department was placed in the hands of Dr. S. D. Brooks, who had been for many years the efficient Superintendent of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, and he was made Superintendent and Resident Physician of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

A thorough system of drainage and ventilation under the direction and supervision of Charles H. Haswell, Engineer of the Board of Health, and O. P. Hatfield, Esq., Architect, was planned, and has been carried to completion, during the past three years, at an expense of nearly twenty thousand dollars. Fortunately, at about this time the Croton was supplied at a high elevation to Washington Heights, and we were enabled to secure an abundant supply of water, which we had long earnestly desired; close and carefully trapped drains were carried to low water mark in the Hudson River, and all drains, vaults, and privies have been regularly flushed with pure water twice in every twenty-four hours.

A separate hospital has been maintained, with provision for the isolation of sick pupils when needful, and the general health of the deaf mutes has been good for that class of persons, who are constitutionally weak and very susceptible to attacks of disease.

During the first school year after Dr. Brooks became the Resident Physician there were three deaths, one of which resulted from accident during absence from the institution. During the second year, from October, 1871, to October, 1872, there were three deaths, and one of these was from accident. The next year Dr. William Porter was appointed Superintendent and Physician, and from October, 1872, to October, 1873, there were three deaths. From October, 1873, to October, 1874, there were eight deaths.

This mortality is not large for an establishment of this class, containing 600 inmates.

The present outbreak of small-pox has embraced twenty-three cases, three of which have been fatal. Thirteen cases were sent to Blackwell's Island Hospital by direction of the Board of Health. The others were, at our earnest solicitation, permitted by that board to be isolated at the Mansion House, a distinct building on the premises. Every inmate of the institution was promptly vaccinated, and every case of disease at once isolated. No new cases have appeared since Sunday, Nov. 30. Dr. J. B. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Vaccination of the Health Department of this City, stated at the meeting of the board on Dec. 1, that he considered the inmates of the institution protected against a reappearance of the disease.

The present Superintendent of the Institution, Dr. Wm. Porter, is a regularly-educated physician of experience in the management of public and private hospitals and asylums, and he is aided by two consulting physicians, who are members of the Board of Directors. The Matron, widow of the late Dr. Harvey P. Peet, is a woman of thorough acquaintance with deaf mutes and their peculiarities, and the assistants are persons of long experience and training in their work. Everything that prudence can suggest, or care provide, or money procure is done, in order to make the institution a suitable home and school for this unfortunate class of the community.

It is evidently impossible to guard any large institution absolutely against the inroads of disease, but everything that can be done to prevent its progress and to control its ravages is done by the officers of this institution. The Board of Health in their visits have commended its sanitary arrangements, and the Directors invite the fullest scrutiny into its management and condition at all times.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1874.

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POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 250 8th av., on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CHARLES BLACK, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

THE RELATION OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS TO CONSTRUCTIVE ART.

The progress of experimental research in modern times has been necessarily attended with a steady improvement in the instrumental means of investigation. In point of fact such improvement is not merely an incidental and natural concomitant of the successful interrogation of nature, but it is an indispensable condition of the possibility of progress itself. The truth of this remark will be obvious if we call to mind the leading facts in the history of any special department of scientific inquiry. Take astronomy for example. Ptolemy, with his astrolabe, 1,800 years ago fixed the places of about a thousand stars. The places were not very exact, it is true; but in the state of astronomical science at that time existing, any greater exactness would have been practically useless. Galileo, with the telescope, revealed the existence of the secondary systems formed of the planets, and their attendant satellites, presenting miniature imitations of the great system of which the planets themselves are members. His contemporary, Brahe, the founder of the earliest fixed observatory in modern times, by employing divided circles of large diameter and accumulating with indefatigable industry observations made with these, provided the material which enabled his friend, Kepler, after an incredible number of fruitless trials, to solve at length the riddle of the planetary motions, and to announce those three simple laws which will keep his name alive to the end of time. Roemer, with the transit instrument, and Huyghens, with the clock, armed the astronomer with a power of precision which enabled him to study not only large and general phenomena, but the minute departures from uniformity produced by the mutual reaction of the celestial bodies upon each other. And the rapid increase of the power of mathematical analysis since the time of Newton has made necessary a corresponding perfection of astronomical instruments, if it were only to verify by observation the anticipations of theory—to say nothing of the possibility of adding, by direct discovery, to the already existing knowledge of the science. At this moment there are twenty or thirty astronomical expeditions sent out to distant and widely separated parts of the earth's surface to watch the coming passage of the planet Venus across the disk of the sun. These have been organized under the authority of the Governments of the principal nations of the civilized world, and are maintained at their expense. When it is remembered that similar expeditions were dispatched under similar authority to observe the same phenomenon at its last preceding occurrences in 1761 and 1769, the non-scientific inquirer may be disposed to ask, Why should all this great labor and outlay be incurred a second time? The answer must be found chiefly in the vast improvement of instruments and instrumental methods during the last century. For example, when the transit of Venus was last observed, time, the most important of elements to the astronomer, was so imperfectly under control that fractions of seconds could only be determined by the estimate of the observer between the beats of the pendulum. Now, by means of electrical and chronographic registration, tenths and even hundredths of seconds may be permanently recorded with the severest accuracy. And this is a matter of no slight moment when an error of a minute fraction of a second may affect the determined distance of the earth from the sun, which it is the object of all this elaborate observation to ascertain, to the extent of more than a million of miles.

Then again we have photography, which for purposes like the present may be regarded as a kind of mechanical vision, free from the weaknesses and imperfections of the natural eye, and undisturbed by the bewilderment to which the living observer is liable, from his excited consciousness of the momentousness of the event—a process, moreover, which arrests and makes permanent each fleeting aspect of a constantly varying phenomenon, and gives practically to the astronomer for the purposes of his science, all the advantages he could derive from the power to make the sun himself stand still. This immense addition to the instrumental means of securing accuracy in the study of a phenomenon so difficult of obsevation and so rare of occurrence as that which our numerous expeditions are now awaiting in their distant and many of them lonely stations, is in itself important enough to justify all the expense they have cost their Governments, and all the time and fatigue and self-denial which they have cost themselves. Accordingly, it is upon the photographic methods that the principal dependance will be placed during the progress of the approaching transit; and it will be the photographic prints of its successive phases which astronomers compelled to stay at home will receive with the most lively satisfaction, as enabling them in a manner to witness the transit themselves.

It is then mainly to the improvement of instruments and of instrumental methods that the hope of a better determination of the solar parallax by the transit expeditions of the present year is to be referred. And this improvement has been a result of the constantly increasing demands of the practical astronomer in the observatory, or the physical astronomer in his study, upon the skill of the scientific artisan. So steady and so exacting, indeed, have been these demands, that the status of the artisan himself has been elevated by it to a remarkable degree; so that a man cannot be even a constructor of the necessary tools of the scientific investigator without being himself thoroughly versed in the principles of the science to which he ministers.

Though astronomy has been selected for the purposes of this illustration, it is perhaps not the best example of the kind. Optics might have furnished one much more full of curious facts, showing how investigation has again and again exhausted the instrumental means of discovery, and has imposed new and more urgent exactions upon a practical skill which under such a stimulus has never failed to come to its relief. This is especially true in that large department which may be called *par excellence* physical optics, embracing the doctrines of the undulatory theory, the double refraction and polarization of light, and the laws of interference, all requiring a variety and delicacy of instrumental appliances in which the skill of the constructor excites almost as much admiration as the beautiful phenomena which by means of it he places within the control of the experimenter; but it is better illustrated to the general public by the better known and astonishing powers of the microscope, actually forced into existence by the incessant and never satisfied demands of physiological inquirers, and of the students of the minuter forms of life; or by the spectroscope, which has grown from a simple and unpromising beginning, in an observation of seemingly small importance made by Wollaston three-quarters of a century ago, into one of the most powerful of the known instruments of modern research.

Chemistry, electricity, acoustics, geodesy, and even mechanics, might equally furnish illustrations of the reaction of scientific investigation upon the perfection of instruments and of instrumental methods. It was a long step of progress, for instance, but a step without which science itself could not have advanced, from the kite of Franklin to the delicate torsion balance of Coulomb, or from the rude but in its time wonderful pile of Volta, to the powerful sustaining batteries of Grove and Bunsen, or the sensitive rheometric apparatus which feels along the submerged cable for the point of rupture, and fixes the spot at the distance of a thousand miles. Nor is the contrast much less remarkable between the earlier contrivances for analyzing sounds and demonstrating the nature of their component vibrations—contrivances which depended chiefly on the sensibility of the ear—and those more recent and ingenious forms of acoustic apparatus which call in the aid of optics, and cause the elementary tones of a musical note to flash out visibly to the eye in a series of tongues of flame.

Not to multiply examples, however, we may state in brief this general conclusion that progress in the sciences of nature is in this age no less dependent upon the ingenuity and skill of the mechanical constructor, than upon the sagacity, the sound judgment and the patient perseverance of the scientific investigator. Science and constructive art are so intimately related, and exert upon each other a reciprocal influence so powerful, that they must both advance together or both stand still. The time is long since past when important truths lay yet unrecognized upon the surface of things, and men needed only to use their eyes in order to detect them; or when each new treasure trove was a mass so considerable that it might be picked up and separated from its accompanying rubbish with the unaided fingers. The old adage, "it is the first step that costs," is reversed in science, for in science the first step costs very little; but with each succeeding step the difficulty increases, till at length every additional inch that is won represents an incredible amount of labor and patience, supported by the exercise of the highest constructive art.

The foregoing train of thought has been suggested by encountering a description of certain new forms of apparatus, designed to increase the power of the physical investigator. One of these, not probably the most remarkable but the latest which has attracted notice, is mentioned in the following article:

NEW MERCURIAL AIR-PUMP.

It is now only a little more than two hundred years since the air-pump, in its earliest form, was invented by Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg. Already Torricelli, with his barometric tube, had overthrown the dogma, so long held as axiomatic by the earlier physicists, that nature abhors a vacuum. The new invention furnished the means of creating a vacuum, or a near approach to one at pleasure. Immediately this became a powerful instrumentality in the hands of investigators. But the vacuum it produced was far from being perfect. By successive modifications made since its original invention in the details of its mechanism, and by the improvement of its workmanship, its performance has been gradually made better; but after all, there is a limit beyond which no machine constructed, like Guericke's, on the principle of an ordinary pump, can possibly carry exhaustion, no matter how ingeniously planned or how skillfully constructed. For as all such machines are operated by means of a piston in a cylinder, and as it is practically impossible that the piston at the limits of its course shall be in absolute contact with the ends of the cylinder, there must always be a certain amount of what is technically called *dead space*; and when the density of the air in the receiver has been reduced till it bears to the density of the outer atmosphere the same ratio as that of the dead space to the entire capacity of the working barrel, the machine will cease to operate. Several ingenious attempts have been made to overcome this difficulty. Babinet's double exhaustion pump employs one barrel to exhaust a second, while the second exhausts the receiver. This carries exhaustion to the second power of the ratio just mentioned. In Richard's multiple exhausting pump there are no fewer than eight successive barrels, each exhausting the one succeeding, and all interposed between the atmosphere and the vessel to be exhausted. This last-mentioned machine is so cumbrous and so costly as to be unfit for the purposes of the physical laboratory; and its use in practice is confined to the object for which it was originally constructed, which was to exhaust expeditiously the vacuum chambers of manometers and manometric barometers, in large establishments for the manufacture of such instruments.

There are physical inquiries, however, for which the common air-pump, and even the double exhaustion pump, will not adequately serve. To meet the exigencies of these, several attempts have been made to substitute a dense liquid with a high boiling point, like mercury, in place of the piston, and thus to get rid of the nuisance of dead space altogether. The first machine of this description offered to the scientific world was that of Kravogl, of Innsbrück, in the Austrian Tyrol. In this machine the cylinder is firmly secured to the table-top which forms its support. It is of glass, and is reduced at the top to a narrow neck, which expands above into a funnel. The aperture of the neck is closed by a valve opening upward. This may be a simple ball to which the aperture is adapted by grinding. The cup is partially filled with mercury, covering the valve and preventing any infiltration of air in consequence of imperfect fit. The cylinder is also partially filled with mercury, and a solid plunger, which enters it beneath, is raised and depressed by a lever, causing the mercury displaced by it to rise and fill the cylinder completely, mechanically lifting the valve and driving out any air which may be before it. When the plunger is at the lowest limit of its movement, the mercury occupies only about one-third of the cylinder, and a lateral tube, which communicates with the receiver is uncovered by it. At this point, also, a cock in this lateral tube is automatically opened, and the air in the receiver, by its natural expansion, passes into the cylinder. As the upward motion of the plunger recommences, the cock is closed, and the air in the cylinder, having no other way of escape, is driven out through the valve at the top. This is a very meritorious machine, but it has not come into general use. Other forms of mercurial pump have met with greater favor, of which the Geissler and the Sprengel pumps are examples.

The Geissler pump, originally devised to aid in exhausting the tubes which bear the name of its inventor, consists essentially of two strong globes or spherical chambers, one firmly fixed and the other movable, connected by means of a long and flexible tube. The movable chamber is open to the air; the fixed one communicates, by means of a three-way cock, alternately with a receiver on one side, and with the open air on the other. The movable globe, which is somewhat larger than the other, is charged with sufficient mercury to fill both the fixed globe and the connecting tube. It is evident that when the cock is so turned that the fixed globe communicates with the atmosphere, as well as the movable one, the mercury will occupy the globe which is lowest in level, and that, by changing the position of the movable globe so as to make it alternately highest and lowest, the fluid may be made to flow from one to the other at pleasure. In the use of this machine the movable globe is first raised to the higher level, and supported there by a bracket. The fixed globe thereupon fills completely with mercury, and the air is wholly driven out of it. The three-way cock is then turned so as to shut off communication with the air, and to open communication with the receiver. The movable globe being then transferred to a position more than thirty inches (the height of the barometric column) below the other, this last discharges itself into the globe below, and the air of the receiver occupies, by its expansion, the space which the mercury had filled. The air which has thus passed into the fixed globe is prevented from returning to the receiver by again changing the position of the three-way cock, so as to close the communication between it and the receiver, and to re-establish that between it and the outward air. The movable globe has then only to be lifted once more to the higher level in order to expel the air thus withdrawn from the receiver, and the first step in the process of exhaustion will have been completed. This process may be repeated as often as desired. The operation is a slow one, and is only adapted to cases in which the cavities to be exhausted are small, like those of the Geissler tubes.

In the Sprengel apparatus the flow of mercury produces exhaustion by an inverse application of the same principle on which the fall of water effects condensation in the apparatus employed in furnaces under the name of the water blast. A narrow upright tube, open at bottom and thirty or forty inches long, is enlarged for eight or ten inches at the upper extremity to a diameter of an inch or two, and is at this end hermetically sealed. Through this sealed extremity there enters a narrower tube, descending to the lower part of the enlargement; and through this is admitted, when the apparatus is in operation, a stream of mercury from a reservoir at a higher level. This stream passes downward through the narrower part of the tube, carrying with it in its fall the air of the larger space above, in bubbles imprisoned between the successive portions into which it is broken. A lateral tube of small calibre connects this larger space with the vessel to be exhausted. This pump, like the one last described above, operates very slowly; and the reservoir above must be kept constantly supplied with mercury by returning to it from time to time that which is discharged by the exhaustion-tube below. It produces, however, in the end, a vacuum so complete that the barometric gauge indicating the degree of exhaustion stands sensibly at the same height as the common barometer which has its tube dipping into the same cistern. The value of an apparatus capable of producting effects like this will be appreciated by those who have given attention to the investigations of Mr. Crookes, lately described in these notes, on the attractions and repulsions accompanying radiant heat. The delicate phenomena observed and recorded by him could not have been reduced to law, and the new light which they throw upon the possible action of the forces of nature in the fields of space could not have been attained, without the means of producing a vacuum all but absolutely perfect.

The Sprengel apparatus accomplishes its object with all the thoroughness which could be desired; but it is a great drawback upon its usefulness that this object is completely attained only at the expense of many hours of patient waiting and unremitting labor. The new machine, of which mention is made in the beginning of this article, is capable of operating with the same thoroughness, yet with all the expedition of the more imperfect contrivances with which we have been heretofore so long familiar. It is managed, moreover, with much greater facility than either the Geissler or the Sprengel pump, both of which impose upon the experimenter the labor of lifting by hand many times repeatedly a great mass of mercury to a considerable height.

A description of this machine was presented to the Academy of Sciences of Paris on the 14th of September last, by Mr. H. St. Clair Deville, on the part of the contriver, Mr. De La Marismas. Its general construction may easily be understood from description, although to convey a clear idea of all its details might require a model or a drawing. Its essential parts are the same as those of the Geissler apparatus duplicated; that is to say, as this latter has a fixed reservoir for mercury connected with a movable one, so the new machine has two fixed reservoirs connected severally with two movable ones, making the apparatus double acting. The two movable reservoirs are of cast iron, and are counter-poised against each other at the extremities of a chain or strong cord which passes over a pulley. The fixed reservoirs are of glass, placed side by side just beneath the plate which sustains the receiver. Each movable reservoir being connected with its corresponding fixed reservoir by a flexible tube of sufficient length, and both being duly charged with mercury, it follows that when one, by being elevated to the highest point, is discharging itself into its companion fixed globe, the other will be, through the pulley arrangement, depressed to the lowest point, and will be receiving the charge from the globe with which it is similarly connected. These fixed globes communicate with the receiver by tubes which descend into them to within about a centimetre of the bottom. When, after having been filled with mercury, they are discharged, the air of the receiver expands into them by its natural elasticity. It cannot, however, return into the receiver again on the re-entrance of the mercury, because the mouth of the tube is almost immediately closed by the fluid itself. It escapes through a lateral tube of capillary bore provided for it at the top of the globe; and this in turn is prevented from admitting the outer air by an ingenious contrivance, which it is not necessary here to explain. It is easy to see, however, that here the mercury-covered valve of Kravogl would answer the desired end completely. As there are no cocks in this apparatus, and as all the joints may, if desired, be hermetically sealed by fusion, there is no possibility of any infiltration of air, and the exhaustion produced by it is not only capable of being made sensibly perfect, but it may be maintained unchanged for any length of time. It will easily be seen to what an extent the introduction of the pulley and the principle of double action facilitates the operation of the machine; and as this construction renders it possible to use much larger movable reservoirs and exhausting globes than are admissible in Geissler's apparatus, while also greatly accelerating the operation of charging and discharging them, it will occasion no surprise to know that four minutes are quite sufficient to exhaust by means of it a receiver of six litres capacity (more than a gallon and a half) to within a millimetre of a perfect vacuum.

One great recommendation of this machine is its extreme cheapness. It may be constructed of dimensions sufficiently great for all the ordinary uses of the physical or chemical laboratory at a cost of not more than thirty-five francs. This, however, does not include the value of the mercury. It is, moreover, in its favor that for large operations its size may be increased at pleasure; and as in this case a stronger material than glass must be used to sustain the pressure of the greater weight of mercury required, iron vessels may be employed as well for the fixed as for the movable reservoirs. This, therefore, must be pronounced one of the most important improvements in pneumatic apparatus which has been produced in recent years. F. A. P. B.

FARMERS' CONVENTION IN GEORGIA.

Gen. Colquitt, President of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, and T. J. Smith, Master of the State Grange, and other leading gentlemen connected with the agriculture of the State, have called a mass-meeting, to be held in Atlanta on Wednesday, Dec. 16, to discuss measures bearing upon the future prosperity of the agricultural interests of the State. The Atlanta *Herald* says that the resolution adopted at the convention which was held in January last, pledging the granges to pitch their crop in such manner as only to devote one-third of the area to cotton, has resulted in vast benefit to our people.

THE CENTENNIAL.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. BIGLER AT NORWICH, CONN.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE UNDERTAKING—THE BUILDINGS—ENCOURAGEMENT FROM ABROAD.

A large meeting was held at Norwich, Conn., Wednesday evening, to listen to Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, the financial agent of the Centennial Board of Finance, who delivered an address on the prospects of the Centennial. The Governor spoke as follows:

In the progress of time as we were nearing the close of the first century of the Republic the thought occurred to some one that it would be a proper thing for the people of the United States to commemorate with fitting ceremonies the centennial anniversary of the event that brought the Republic into existence. That thought has by some been attributed to Mr. Dudley S. Gregory, of New-Jersey, and by others to Prof. Campbell, of Indiana. Originating with whom it may, it was glorious and timely. I should be proud to claim it for my State had I sufficient grounds for the claim; but neither the original thought nor the original action belongs to her. The honor of the thought belongs to the one or the other of the gentlemen I have named, and it is conceded that the first action to give the thought practical effect came from the American Institute of New-York; but Philadelphia moved soon thereafter, and she was selected as the location of the celebration, because within her limits had been first enunciated the doctrines of self-government and independence. The Congress of the United States, as you all know, in March, 1871, did by law make provision for celebrating the first centennial anniversary of the independence of America, and provided in that law that a national and international exhibition of "arts and manufactures and the products of the soil and of the mine" should be leading features in the ceremonies; and you know, also, that Congress did at the same time provide that the management of the great national demonstration should be intrusted to Commissioners from the several States and Territories, and that the entire work should be "conducted under the auspices of the Government of the United States," thereby, as I hold, associating the honor of the country with the fate of the celebration. The Commissioners were to be nominated by the Governors of the several States and Territories, and to be appointed by the President, and so the commission was constituted. But it was soon discovered that that body was wanting in authority to raise the capital to make the needful preparations for the celebration and exhibition. To meet this need, Congress, in June, 1872, created another corporation, known as the Centennial Board of Finance, with authority to raise capital to the extent of $10,000,000 by selling its own capital stock; and to the end that the celebration might be broadly national it was provided that the several States and Territories should have the right to subscribe to the stock according to the population of each.

The Board of Finance proceeded to a vigorous discharge of the duties imposed upon it under the law, and did apportion to the several States and Territories the amount of stock to which they were entitled, and books and other materials to facilitate the subscriptions were distributed throughout all parts of the country, and a large amount of stock had been subscribed for in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, when the panic of 1873 arrested the best efforts of the board.

The next important movement about the Centennial arose in Congress. On the appearing of the report of the commission in that body it was discovered that there was a large deficiency in the necessary amount of capital to make preparations, and that the Board of Finance estimated that deficiency at $3,000,000.

On the question of what was best under the circumstances a general discussion arose. Although in some aspects the discussion seemed harmful, it was nevertheless proper, for Congress was the only body vested with power to fix the fate of the undertaking. It had the power to supply the deficiency of capital or to repeal all the laws on the subject and end the efforts to celebrate the centennial anniversary of American independence; but, after full reflection, it aid neither the one nor the other, but by friendly legislation, such as admitting articles for exhibition free of duty and requesting the President to extend a cordial invitation to the Governments of foreign countries to be represented and take part in the exhibition, Congress did show a desire to have the celebration carried through. And at the same time by declining to furnish material aid for the preparations, it did also show its determination to adhere to the policy foreshadowed in the laws of 1871 and 1872, to wit: that the capital for the preparations should arise from the voluntary contributions of the people rather than from the public treasury. The Board of Finance, last Spring, accepted this definition of policy by Congress, and immediately appealed to the country for material aid, with a somewhat modified programme, to enable persons of very moderate means to have a part in the work; and it is now the determination of the board to follow up this plan with the utmost zeal and energy, hoping, through it, to raise all the capital necessary for the general preparations, without making application to Congress, not doubting that that body, with which the chief responsibility of the fate of the Centennial rests, will provide for the Government part of the exhibition, to wit: the premiums, the police guard, and pay its own agents.

There are other details which I ought to give you. For instance, the shares of stock are $10 each, and in the election for Directors the stockholders have one vote for each share. There is no liability attaching to the stock or the subscribers thereto. All the buildings and other property, and the receipts for admission tickets, &c., belong to the stockholders, and they are entitled to any balance that may remain after the expenses are all paid, and the law of Congress requires that the Board of Finance shall, after the close of the exhibition, sell all the property, and divide among the stockholders, pro rata, whatever remains after payment of the debts. Of course this does not include the buildings paid for by the State of Pennsylvania or the City of Philadelphia.

It is always difficult to foretell the pecuniary result of an enterprise of this kind; but those who know the most about it, judging from the present outlook at home and abroad, maintain that the stock ought to be paid in full, and more. But be this as it may, there is not one of you who intends to witness the great ceremonies who will not desire to occupy the proud position of an owner; and I am confident, whatever you may think at present, that when you look at the vast buildings and their contents you will congratulate yourselves on having had some part in this glorious work.

The emblematic medals which are offered, which were provided by laws of Congress, and which are protected against counterfeiting by the United States Coinage laws, are intended to show that the holders did what they could toward the preparation of the first centennial anniversary of American independence. The names of the purchasers of medals will be inscribed on the great roll of contributors that is to be kept and transmitted to posterity.

I am confident that you must feel especial interest in the present status of this great enterprise, and I shall give it to you in as few words as practicable. The buildings are an art gallery, covering two and a half acres, a main exhibition building, covering twenty acres, a conservatory of two and a half acres, a machinery hall of twelve acres, and the agricultural department of five acres, making a total of forty-two acres, which, with the space occupied by the zoological gardens, and the cattle pens, and grounds for the agricultural tests, will make a vast space.

It may occur to some that it is difficult to find this in the vicinity of a great city, but the Philadelphia Park covers 3,000 acres, and the city itself an area of 75,000 acres. I may say, also, for your information, that it has a greater dwelling capacity, for the number of its inhabitants, than any other city of the world. You need not be troubled about lodgings. If the hotel accommodations prove deficient, you will be furnished with better accommodations. There are now great blocks of buildings going up, for private residences, which, with very many that are now constructed and furnished, will be used to accommodate the visitors at the great celebration. Information as to these will be furnished to the country through the proper bureau. Besides, I know it to be the intention of Col. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to make such arrangements as will, to a large extent, make the New-York hotels available for the purposes of the Centennial.

Some months since the art building and the main exhibition building were contracted for, and the inner walls of the art building are up to the square, and the granite will be all put up during the coming Winter; and its completion in time is fully assured. The foundation of the twenty-acre building is nearly completed, and the glass and iron are being prepared with satisfactory expedition, and its completion within the time prescribed may be confidently relied on. The conservatory and the machinery hall will be contracted for within a few days; the agricultural department, which can be completed within a few months, will be commenced in the Spring. I say, further, there is nothing in the financial condition of the Board of Finance to interfere with the progress of these buildings. The State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia have provided for the art gallery—the city for the machinery hall and the conservatory; and the subscriptions to the stock, already secured, amount to about $2,000,000, which sum, with what we expect to get from Connecticut and other States, will be applied to the main exhibition building and the agricultural department. So you see the great problem of the buildings is solved. The next inquiry that naturally arises is, Will there be anything to put into these great buildings? I answer, unhesitatingly, an abundance. The space already applied for decides that question affirmatively, and eighteen months still remain before the opening. I know that the Director General, A. T. Goshorn, is already impressed with the great difficulty of restraining the exhibition. That is, to restrain it in quantity so as to elevate it in kind. I have myself, within a brief period, visited all the great cities of the country, and witnessed the exhibitions at Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, Philadelphia, and New-York, and have gathered some knowledge of the public feeling, and I feel warranted in saying that in the department of machinery and of the useful arts generally, and in that of manufactures and natural productions, the display will overshadow all its predecessors. The prospect of attendance and display from foreign countries is brighter by far than the Commission had anticipated. And on this point I desire your special attention while I correct the erroneous impression made by a dispatch from Washington which appeared in the New-York *World* a few days since. The following countries have formally and favorably accepted the invitation of the President to be represented and take part in the coming international exhibition, to wit: Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Canada, Liberia, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, Honduras, Ecuador, Hayti, Argentine Confederation, Chili, Mexico, Brazil, Guatemala, Peru, Venezuela, Salvador, Colombia. While Great Britain, Austria, New-Zealand, and the Australasian Islands have adopted no official steps as to ministers, commissions, or appropriations of money, the Director General is in possession of trustworthy information showing that each one of the Governments of these countries intends that its subjects shall take part in the exhibition. In ten of the countries named Commissioners have been appointed to care for the articles to be exhibited, and in seven or eight it is known that handsome appropriations have been made to defray the necessary expenses. The correspondent referred to intimates that Austria will take no interest in the American Exhibition, whereas Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the Austrian Minister, a few days ago, after looking at the grounds and plans, made statements as to the applications now on file in his country for permits and space that astonished all who heard him.

The Emperor of Brazil (who has signified his intention to be present at the exhibition) is known to have recommended a liberal appropriation, but his Parliament has not yet had an opportunity to take action on the subject. Brazil has, however, made an application for 64,500 square feet of exhibiting space, which is nearly four times the amount that has been reserved for her in the preliminary allotment of space, and was supposed to be quite as much as she would care to fill.

There is also unofficial, but trustworthy, information that extensive preparations for the display of their industries are being made in Austria. Great Britain, Australia, New-Zealand, Tasmania, and others of the Australasian Islands, and in Canada. In several countries, moreover—in Brazil, Algiers, Chili, and Mexico—national exhibitions have been arranged for the coming year, with the understanding that their choicest products are to be transferred to Philadelphia in 1876. The display of the resources of the entire Continent is sure to be very comprehensive and thorough.

With regard to many of the European and Asiatic Governments, it is to be observed that their appointment of commissions has up to this time been impossible, from the fact that their legislative bodies have not been in session. The Parliament of Great Britain, for example, will not assemble before February next, and action upon the President's invitation can scarcely be taken before that time.

I am at a loss to discover, in view of these facts, how any fair-minded man could doubt the success of the international feature. It is not reasonable to conclude that the Governments that have favorably accepted the invitation will not take further action. There is yet a year and a half intervening, and you know that six months preceding the Vienna Exhibition no decisive action had been taken in this country, and no money appropriated. It was in this view that the dispatch from Washington was calculated to make a false impression, and since the date of that dispatch the Dominion of Canada has officially applied for space for her people. Brazil has also made, as I have already shown, a like application for the enormous space of 64,000 square feet. And yet another point; so far as Spain is concerned, Señor Castelar has been appointed Commissioner for that country.

And now let me say in this connection that it is no uncommon thing to see intimations that the celebration and exhibition could have been a great success had it been merely national. No more palpable fallacy ever came from the lips of any one. What would you think of the judgment of a man who would tell you that one of the States of the Union could make a greater display than all? For that would be just as sound as to reason that one member of the family of nations, in the matter of arts, manufactures, and resources, could present a display equal to the whole.

On the benefit that will result to our country from the exhibition, the results to England and France are the best indication. I think we have great reason to be gratified that it was made a means to the celebration, for we are thus enabled, while commemorating the founding of our institutions and doing honor to the memory of the great men who established our Government, to impart and receive great lessons in the arts and sciences and in the practices of life generally. Exhibitions are universally accounted valuable. They teach great lessons by visible signs.

I wish I had the precise utterances of Baron Schwarz-Senborn, delivered at Philadelphia a few days since, as to the value of the late exhibition in Austria. He said that manufacturing had received a strong impulse, and that new and special branches had sprung up in and about Vienna; that looked at from this standpoint, the exhibition had been a most judicious investment. I cannot doubt that the exhibition of 1876 will prove so to our country, for while we may have lessons to impart, there are many more we should accept.

If this exhibition can be to us what that of 1851 was to England, we shall have great reason to thank Congress for having adopted this mode of commemorating the dawn of our national existence. Prior to 1851 England had made no marked progress in the manufacture of artistic articles, calculated for household adornment, and the other fine fabrics, but under the inspiration of the World's Fair of that year her manufacturers accepted great lessons and brought them into immediate use, the result of which is that, instead of relying on the Continent for their fine goods, she now produces her home consumption, and has become a heavy exporter in these articles. So with regard to many other leading branches. Her people were not too proud to accept the lessons that came to them in this way, and I hope the Americans may not be. We have a strong inclination to vanity, as some of our people also have to large profits, and I think between the two they will accept the latter. We need quite as many lessons as we can impart.

France, observing the great results of the English exhibition of 1851, held one in 1855, and another in 1867, which have resulted in the same great blessings to her. Indeed, from her exhibitions date her great progress in railroads and other great national improvements.

On the propriety of celebrating the Declaration of Independence and recalling the incidents of our early history, and doing honor to the memory of the great and good men who established our institutions, there can be, and there is, no difference of opinion. On this point, I am proud to say, the American heart is warm everywhere. I am sure this noble State of yours, which furnished more soldiers for the struggle which gave us independence than any State in the Union, save Massachusetts, will not be backward in this great work. The descendants of Turnbull and Sherman and Putnam, and their compeers, will not neglect a duty so high and so sacred. History is full of precedents for the proposed ceremonies.

Englishmen commemorate the birth of their great poet, Shakespeare, and Americans in 1832 celebrated the first centennial of the birth of George Washington, endeared to us as the father of his country. And all remember how Samuel the Prophet, after the providential deliverance of the Israelites from the protracted tyranny of the Philistines, did take a stone and set it up between Mizpah and Shen and called it Ebenezer, saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." And is it not time that the people of America should do something in this way? Should we not, by some imposing ceremonies, recognize the special mercies of God? May we not in gratitude and humility gather ourselves together at the spot where independence was first enunciated at the close of the first century of our political existence, and congratulate each other on the glorious results of the experiment of self-government, and unite in thanks to God for the goodness he has so constantly manifested toward our young nation, imploring Him for a continuance of that goodness?

I leave you in "the twilight of the first century of the Republic." I hope to meet many of you in the dawn of the second at Philadelphia amidst the display of the arts and manufactures and the representatives of all the civilized countries of the globe.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN PENAL CODE.

Writing on Nov. 14, the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The Minister of Justice has presented to-day in the Reichsrath his most important work of judicial reform—the new penal code. It was rather a pleasant surprise on his part, for, although the necessity of a thorough reform in this sphere was felt, and although it was known that it had been taken in hand, no one expected that the work would be done so soon. The existing code was introduced by Imperial patent in 1852—that is, at a moment when the tide of reaction in Austria was running highest. The proposed law follows, both in form and matter, the new North German Penal Code, which is much more humane. The old division into felonies, *(verbrechen,)* misdemeanors, *(vergehen,)* and contraventions, *(uebertretung,)* is kept up, but, as regards punishments, in imitation of the North German Code, quite new categories are introduced. The present code knows only the prison, and the prison with hard labor; the new code has the House of Correction, corresponding to the prison with hard labor; and the State Prison, corresponding to the German detention in a fortress, where the prisoner is allowed to provide for his own maintenance, and cannot be forced to labor. The punishment of simple prison goes together with light labor, while the detention amounts to simple arrest. The ticket-of-leave system, hitherto unknown, is adopted by the new Code. Convicts may be discharged after having passed three-fourths of their time; those condemned for life after fifteen years. They are placed under the surveillance of the Police and their tickets may be withdrawn. The punishment of death is maintained, but its application very much restricted, except in cases of attempts against the life of the Emperor. It is abolished as a punishment for high treason. In cases of murder it is only maintained—1st, against parricide; 2d, those who are guilty of more than one murder or of another attempt; 3d, those already condemned for another murder or attempt to murder; 4th, those already condemned for another crime to prison for life; 5th, those who commit murder in a cruel manner; 6th, those who commit it, leagued with others, for robbery, theft, or incendiarism. In all other cases the punishment is imprisonment for life. In this disposition, above all, the influence of the German humanitarian tendencies becomes visible, although that of the numerous German advocates of the total abolition of the punishment of death, as in Germany, are wanting, and in the discussion of the new Code the general question of principle will, no doubt, occupy a prominent place. The restrictions introduced may, therefore, be looked upon in the light of a concession or compromise. The chapter on high treason is a material improvement, not only because it is less Draconian, but because it is more precise in its definition, leaving thus less room for arbitrary constructions; yet, strangely enough, confiscation of property in cases of high treason is maintained. There is a new category introduced in this class of crimes—the State treason, to which, among others, belongs the communication of State secrets to foreign Governments. For the first time in an Austrian code, provision is made in a special chapter for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors against public representative bodies collectively, or against an individual member of them in the discharge of his functions, which, according to the evidence, may amount to fifteen years in the House of Correction or in a State Prison. Under the same head, corrupt practices at elections are brought in. It speaks a good deal for the purity of elections here that the necessity for legislation on this matter has never been felt. Bribery is now to be punished with imprisonment up to one year and a fine of 100 thalers; intimidation, if accompanied with violence, with imprisonment up to three years and a fine of 100 thalers. Riot and revolt likewise receive a more precise definition in the new Code than they have had hitherto, leaving less room for arbitrary construction. Offenses against religion become henceforth misdemeanors. Thus, blasphemy, now liable up to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor, entails under the new code only imprisonment up to one year. False coinage is likewise more mildly treated than now. So is dueling, which is only to be punished with confinement in a State Prison, instead of with hard labor, the only exception being the so-called 'American duels,' of which several cases have of late occurred, and for which the guilty parties are now liable to imprisonment in the House of Correction of fifteen years. From this short statement it will be seen that all through a more humane spirit pervades the new Penal Code. In many instances it only sanctions by law what has existed already in practice."

A TALK WITH SANTA ANNA.

THE OLD MAN RELATES SOME OF THE INCIDENTS OF HIS EARLY LIFE.

A letter from the City of Mexico, Oct. 20, to the San Francisco *Chronicle* contains the following:

Since writing to you last I have succeeded, through the influence of Gen. Martinez, in obtaining an interview with the old Mexican hero, Santa Anna. I came to Mexico with the impression that he was dead, and have been wondering since how many Californians know that he is still alive and likely to be for ten years to come. The old man lives very quietly now, and receives little company. The fact that he is almost universally despised by his countrymen causes him to shun them; and for the same reason it is much easier for a foreigner to obtain access to his private parlors than for a Mexican. He is living at present in an old-fashioned Spanish house on Vergara street, and although he is said to be poor, he has about him not only the comforts but many of the luxuries of life. Five o'clock in the afternoon was the hour appointed for our call, and at that time Col. Moso, an intimate friend of the General, received us in the court and conducted us up a flight of stone stairs into a long, comfortably-furnished room fronting on the street. A piano stood in one corner, and several pieces of statuary, and a few pictures here and there about the room, displayed a quiet taste. At one end of the room hung a magnificent and life-sized painting of a woman in full Spanish costume. It was taken forty years ago, when the subject was Santa Anna's bride. She must have been very beautiful then, if the picture is true, for there is a wonderful charm in the dark, sad eyes. We had been seated but a moment when a side door opened and Santa Anna himself stepped into the room.

Instead of the gray old man that we had expected to see, an upright, soldierly figure stood before us, and we noticed that in spite of his wooden leg he walked with ease and without the assistance of cane or crutch. Santa Anna's eye is still black as a coal, and his hair, although thin, has not yet turned gray. There is a kindly expression in his face that is strangely at variance with the dark tales that blot his history; and as he received each one of us with some pleasant remark and a cordial clasp of his soft, woman's hand, we could hardly realize that the man before us was the author of so many bloody scenes.

"Be seated, gentleman," he said, after we had stood for a few moments; "I have your chairs drawn closely together here so that I can hear you." He turned and walked to a sofa beneath the picture of his wife and sat down. It was in seating himself that the infirmities of his age showed themselves more conspicuously. The false limb troubled him then, and he was obliged to extend it out very carefully before him. He threw his right leg across it, as if to conceal it, and sat straight upright. During the whole hour that we were with him he did not lean back or change his position.

Santa Anna's mind is still clear, but the drift of his conversation shows that he lives almost altogether in the past. He loves to talk of his own exploits, and the accuracy with which he gives dates and particulars of events which have been in history for over half a century is remarkable. He asked many questions about the United States, and among others the name of our President, which he had forgotten. He alluded to the time when he was the guest of Gen. Jackson in the White House, and laughed as he recalled some little embarrassing circumstances into which his inability to speak English placed him.

Some one inquired after his health. "Mexico never did agree with me," he replied; "I am troubled with catarrh, and the atmosphere here is too rarefied. I am always better on the coast, where I was born."

"Do you not weary sometimes of this seclusion," we inquired, "after the active life you have led?"

"You see I am growing old now," he answered, with a smile that had something of sadness in it; "since 1821, when I declared the independence of the republic, I have seen a great deal."

The allusion to the past seemed to revive all its memories, and, without being asked, he commenced a sketch of his early life, and of the many political events in which he bore so prominent a part. In alluding to the establishment of the Republic, he said:

"I did not know what a republic was. Iturbide had just concluded a treaty with the Spaniards, and his friends in Mexico had made him Emperor. I was a young man of twenty-four then. I had a volcanic head—I cared for nothing, feared nothing. With 300 men under my command I had acquired considerable reputation along the Gulf in our war with Spain, and now my followers came around me and asked me to declare a republic in place of the monarchy which Iturbide had established. 'But what is a Republic?' I asked. '*Viva la Republica!*' they shouted. 'Well, you fools,' I thought, 'if you will have a Republic we will all go off in search of one.' And so I led them against Iturbide. Poor Iturbide," he said after a while, "I had to overcome motives of personal friendship in making war on his Government; and how I cried when I heard of his unhappy death at Tampico."

For three-quarters of an hour the old man ran on from event to event without an interruption, and by that time it had become so dark in the room that we could scarcely see his face. Santa Anna is very forcible in his talk, and although he is now over seventy-eight years old, his black flashing eyes show that the fires of earlier years are not yet all spent. In speaking he is very much annoyed by a bad fitting set of teeth, and the deafness which is coming on him in later years would make conversation a laborious task but for his willingness to carry the principal share of it. He took leave of us with many kind wishes, and the customary Mexican courtesy to always consider his house our home.

THE FRENCH REFORMED CHURCH.

The Paris *Débats*, commenting on the impending split in the Reformed Church, says:

"Unfortunately, amid all its internal dissensions, French Protestantism, which at one time was in so promising a condition, is tending to decay. The loss of Alsace and Lorraine struck a terrible blow, and the Reformed Church is now, year by year, declining. It numbers only 685 ministers. Thirty-two pastorships are vacant, families no longer directing the hearts of their sons to the ministry. The Montauban Theological College, which in 1865 had eighty-three students, had only fifty-four in 1873. It reopened its doors last Monday, and it was found that this state of things, so unpromising for recruiting the pastoral body, had not improved. It is deplorable, moreover, to find that disunion has made its appearance in Protestant families, and relatives, especially in the South, no longer visit one another according as they have embraced the orthodox side or have entered the Liberal camp. The Reformed Church has doubtless gone through cruel trials, but it was then united and compact. It is now being disorganized and divided. Will it not at length comprehend that only by dint of prudence, wisdom, and conciliation can it one day recover?"

The crisis is undoubtedly serious, remarks the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*; but the statistics of the Church do not altogether bear out this gloomy view of its position, for it appears that the number of its ministers is larger than at any former time. In 1820 there were 275, and there has since been a steady increase, the number rising in 1868 to 601. The loss of Alsace and Lorraine was a blow to the Lutheran rather than to the Reformed or Calvinist Church; for while in 1870 the former had 272 ministers in France, the surrender of those provinces reduced the number to sixty-one.

TAKING CARE OF THE PENCE.

The following story, from the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Press and Herald*, may put the matter in a ludicrous light, but "business is business:"

One of the agents of Knoxville, engaged in the prosecution of claims against the United States, has received this letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, } — OFFICE, }
(WASHINGTON,) Nov. 25, 1874.

SIR: A letter addressed by you to this office, upon which there is three cents unpaid postage, has this day been received. The law requires all mail matter to be prepaid; hence no act will be taken thereon, until the amount due is transmitted to this office in postage stamps or currency.

With the amount called for please return this communication.

Respectfully,
——— ———,
By ——— ———.

To ——— ———.

The following reply was promptly made:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1874.

Respectfully returned the Hon. ——— ———, United States Treasury, with remittance, three cents, as requested.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

United States Treasury,		Cr.
By printed letter	.01	
By printed envelope	.01	
Services clerk	.02½	
Postage stamp	.03	
Mailing by courier	.00½	—.08
Agent		Cr.
By services reply	.02½	
Envelope	.01	
Stamp	.03	
Mailing time office boy	.00½	—.07
Total expense of collection		.15
United States Treasury,		Dr.
To amount collected		.03
Net loss on transaction		.12

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
——— ———, Agent.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

SCIENCE AND FAITH.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES.

On the 20th November a crowded audience assembled in the Royal Assembly Rooms, Margate, for the purpose of hearing an address from the Archbishop of Canterbury on faith and skepticism in the present day. We copy the following report from the London *Times*: "The Archbishop said they heard a great deal in the present day of the din of a warfare which was supposed to be carried on between science and faith. He did not believe in the existence of any such warfare; he did not believe that science, in any true sense of the word, was opposed to the faith, nor did he suppose for a moment that faith was opposed to science. It was true that there was a loud din of a warfare carried on between skepticism and faith, and some had even persuaded themselves that all the philosophy of the world was on the side of skepticism, and all the faith was confined to women and professed theologians. He did not know whether that might be the case in any country in Europe at the present time, but he was quite certain that was not the case in this happy land, which God had blessed with such teaching of the Gospel in its purity as prevented the possibility of its being in conflict with any form of God's truth. After repudiating the use of harsh language toward opponents, and remarking that in the present age skepticism did not present any of those offensive colors which characterized the skepticism of a past generation, his Grace remarked that the purpose of that address was to state to them certain follies and errors which he believed to be current in modern speculation on that subject; and in answer to those follies or mistakes respecting the scientific proof of the truth of Christianity he desired to detain them for a short time. Some might think the term scientific was wrongly applied. They forgot that there was a science of mind older and greater than any science which dealt with matter; that history was capable of being treated in a scientific manner. It was taught of old in the University to which he belonged that science, which treated of man—the highest object of creation, of his life here and his hopes hereafter, of God who made him, and his relation to his Maker—was the greatest of all sciences. He was there to maintain that, in the truest sense of the word, they should have scientific proof of the truth of the Christian religion; that the name of science belonged as truly, or more truly, to this subject than to the subjects to which the word was now so commonly applied. After alluding to the branch of science which had to do with pure mathematics, he spoke of the certainty that all must die, but added that what death was they knew not. They knew all the approaches to it. They knew that they had changed continually since they entered on their being; they knew that the infant was totally unlike the man in his maturity, and yet that he was the same man. They knew that powers of mind might continue while the body was wasting away to the very last verge of this world's existence, and they knew nothing which could tell them that when the verge was reached those powers which seemed independent of the body were to finish because the body died. Nay, even on a material hypothesis, suppose he granted for a moment that the soul resided in matter, were they not told about solid and indestructible particles of matter? Who should tell them whether the soul, according to the material hypothesis, did not reside in any of those which no known power in nature had ever been supposed to be capable of dissolving? How could he know that the soul which had been in him ever since he was a baby, which had passed with him through all the changes of his changeful life, which seemed altogether independent of the outward organization of his frame, was altogether to go out like the flame of a candle when he had come to that part of his existence which they called death? and if it were so, that the soul and mind were to live, how was their conviction of that strengthened by the fact that all the great intellects that had ever lived had recognized the immortality of the soul—that the poets, the philosophers, the theologians, all the men who had given themselves to that great subject, all who had influenced the human race in the highest stages of its civilization, had been convinced that there was that within them which death could not destroy. He was not a true philosopher who told them they need not trouble themselves as to what would happen when they came to that great event which they called death. There was every reason to believe, as a matter of science, that death was not the end; and if death was not the end, the man was mad who did not make preparations for that which lay beyond death. People would suppose from the way in which they heard men talk that there was not the slightest chance of any great changes coming across the world in which we live. No doubt God worked by fixed laws, no doubt the world went on morning and evening, Summer and Winter; but what reason had they to suppose that that would go on to infinity? Had no great catastrophes befallen the globe before now? Did not physical science speak of those catastrophes? What was there to prevent others, from the operation of laws of which at present they were very ignorant, coming athwart the globe on which they lived, and a complete change occurring in the relation in which things even in the outward world stood at present, so that in the Scriptural sense of the word there might be an end of the world, as there was certainly to be of their earthly life? His Grace having referred to many great changes which had occurred in the world's history, said he believed that a man of that modest mind which was characteristic of true science would hesitate as to pronouncing with any assurance that such a change might not come over the world as had been distinctly predicted in the Scriptures. Man had a free will, and they must come to the conclusion that he must have a connection with a will something like his own above him and beyond him. They must also come to the conclusion that there was a being who was on the side of right and who resisted wrong, who was, indeed, the concrete of all their abstract conceptions of the right, who was the concrete of their conceptions of the good, the beautiful, the true, who had absolute power, who had made all things and governed all things, and if they thus passed into a distinct recognition of the existence of an intelligent Creator, Governor, Sustainer, Father of the Universe, and arrived at that in the purest scientific way from the contemplation of the facts which they saw in man, and then turned to the various books which had been written which treated of the evidence for the existence of God, the *a priori* evidence such as he had spoken of, and the evidence from the marks of design in all creation, and when they came to reflect that the wisest and the best men who had ever lived had recognized that great Being, should they not say that they had a scientific proof, capable of being elaborated in a thousand volumes, of the existence of the power and goodness of our Heavenly Father? They were told lately that a great scientific man in his best hours, when he looked on the boundless universe so far as it was revealed to his power of observation, could not but have forced upon his mind the distinct belief that there was some mind far greater and more powerful than any human mind, before which all those truths which he was feebly groping after were quite plain. Should they not say to such a one, "Listen to the voice which thus speaks to you in your best hours." It was the voice Divine which had led the noblest of the human race in all their noblest actions. It was the same voice which told him to love his mother who matured him at her knee. It was the voice of nature, if they chose to call it so; and it was the voice of God making Himself known in the depths of his conscience, and telling, even in the midst of the wanderings of a skeptical philosophy, that there was something far better than skepticism in the recognition of the loving Father of the human race. Was it not something that in the way in which men reasoned in the present day they should find the great apostle of what is called free thought come round at last, as he understood him, to those conclusions that they were entitled all of them to hope, to have a strong hope, that their religion was true—that though he might need scientific proof of it himself, they were rather to be envied than otherwise if they could substitute faith for hope? And that was what they were doing. They were thankful that in an age like this the rude, vulgar skepticism of former times, with its sneer and banter, should have disappeared, and that they were dealing with learned men, even some of the chief of whom at least told them that they almost envied them for their hopes. After referring to many of the men who have done valuable service to the world and the influence their lives have had on Christianity, his Grace said, in conclusion, there was another point on which it was impossible not to dwell. He wished to ask if it was true that there was in this country, and still more in other countries, a determined war between faith and unbelief? Was it true that great efforts were being made to sap the foundations of those principles on which all our hopes for eternity were based—nay, even to sap those religious principles on which the stability of human society depended, and was the antidote to all that to be found in the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ? What, then, should we who are believers in this Gospel do? Should we quarrel about minor points; should we tear each other to pieces for a vestment or a candle-stick, or should we desire unwisely to pull down any good ancient institution which in its day and generation had taught that pure Gospel of Christ? Should we seek for any minor reasons of so-called political consistency, or any other ground that could be alleged, to play into the hands of those who desired to pull down the gospel which we loved as our own lives? Ah! it would be very easy to unite with atheists and every species of unbeliever to destroy the institution by which the gospel had been maintained in this land for hundreds of years. But when we came to divide the prey he suspected they would have the lion's share, and he knew of none who would profit by such attempts except those who disliked the gospel of Christ, or those who held up a standard which was not the standard of the Scriptures of Truth, who, teaching in the name of the God of Truth, a system which was very unlike his pure Gospel, found in every land crowds flocking into their communion simply because of the fear of something more dangerous even than a mutilated and disguised Gospel. He advised his hearers to endeavor in this age, when there was real danger of a violent assault against the Gospel of Christ, to act heartily together to maintain it, and not to magnify the difference which would weaken their hands in the great conflict for our Lord and Master. [Loud applause.] Thanks to the Archbishop concluded the proceedings.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH,
REV. N. G. CHENEY, PASTOR.
10:30, Morning, Subject—"Ability and Efficiency."
7:30, Evening—Service of Social Song.
Strangers specially welcomed.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,
57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.,
REV. JAMES M. PULLMAN, PASTOR.

Sunday morning at 11—"Why We Decide to Follow Christ." "For the love of Christ constraineth us; because we thus judge that if one died for all, then were all dead; and that He died for all, that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him which died for them and rose again." Evening at 7:45—"Universalism and Morals." "Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire."

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH,
5th av., corner 53d st.
Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.
Services, Sunday, Dec. 6. Morning prayer at 9 o'clock. Litany, sermon, and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Sunday services, Dec. 6.—Bible class by Dr. Thomson at 5 o'clock; Young Men's meeting at 6:30 o'clock; Service of Song in the Hall at 7:30, followed by a short address to young men by Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., of Chicago. Young Men's meetings every evening at 9 o'clock, in the parlor; Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, in the lecture room. Daily Union Prayer-meeting at 3:30 o'clock in the lecture room.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., preaching by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, services commencing Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

ADVENT MEETINGS AT NO. 138 WEST 24th st., Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M.—Elder J. R. Cook will preach. Subject—"The Unity of the Christian Faith." 3 P. M., communion; 7:30 P. M., Elder Cox. Subject—"The Mountain of the Lord's House."

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—Rev. C. E. Harris will preach Sunday morning and evening. Subject for the evening sermon—"Is the Claim of Jesus as the Jews' Messiah Valid." Seats free.

AT ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. and 22d st.—Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., and lecture on Wednesday evening at 7:45. Young People's Meeting on Sunday evening at 6:30.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching morning and evening. Subject for the evening—"Play and When." Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Usual services at 9:00 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st.—Preaching by the Pastor Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Dec. 6, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Dec. 6, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Communion immediately after morning service. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. William H. Thomas, Pastor,
will preach Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
All are cordially invited to attend.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers always welcome to our pews.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH ST.,
REV. C. C. TIFFANY, RECTOR.
SUNDAY SCHOOL AT 9 A. M.
DIVINE SERVICES 10:30 MORNING; 7:30 EVENING.
All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORNER Madison av. and 35th st.—Sunday, Dec. 6—Morning service and the Holy Communion will be administered at 10:30 o'clock; Rev. Brockholst Morgan, of Portchester, will preach. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock; Rev. William Kirkus, of Grace Church, will preach.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject—"Looking Upon and Mourning for the Pierced One;" evening subject—"Peter's Deliverance from Prison;" strangers cordially invited; galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning, 6th inst., services commencing at 11 A. M. Communion service at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture on Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D.D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

COOPER UNION SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE.—The City Mission will hold free services for the people every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the Hall of the Cooper Union. Rev. Dr. John Hall will preach to-morrow evening.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5TH av., above 45th st.)—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; sermons by Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector; afternoon sermon on the typical interpretation of Scripture.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, REMOVED TO 50th st., east of 3d av.—Commemorative sermon on Sunday morning. Services, 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach, morning, 11, and evening, 7½. Subject, "A Cheerful Religion versus a Gloomy One." Sunday-school 3 P. M.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, (Free Episcopal,) 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon, "Reasons for Believing that Christ's Coming is Near."

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near 8th av.)—Chaplain McCabe will preach in the morning at 10:30, and the Pastor, Rev. M. S. Terry, will preach in the evening at 7:30, on "What is it for a saint to die?"

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.
DIVINE SERVICES AT 10:30 A. M. AND 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach morning and evening.
All cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st., Rev. J. M. Y. Smith, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday next by Rev. John T. James, morning and evening. Sacrament of our Lord's Supper after morning sermon. Sunday-school at 2. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Holiness meeting at 9 A. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 6th inst., morning prayer, litany, and holy communion, with sermon, at 10:30 A. M. Children's service and catechising at 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 P. M.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Services on Sabbath, Dec. 6, by the Pastor, Rev. James Kennedy, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; subject in the evening, "The Good Samaritan."—Luke x., 30 and 37.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., near 8th av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. L. H. King, D. D. Sunday-school concert at 7 P. M. Addresses by Judge Wandell, Rev. Dr. Depuy, and others. All are welcome.

FIGHT NOT AGAINST GOD!—THE PASTOR of Mount Zion, Bishop Snow, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Impending Final Battle and its Mighty Results."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor will preach morning, 10:30; afternoon, 3:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Cordial invitation. Lord's Supper at 3:30 P. M.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. J. D. Fulton, Pastor.—Preaching next Sabbath morning at the usual hour by Rev. Mathew Hale Smith. Subject: "The Bible in our Sunday-schools." In the evening the Pastor will preach. Subject: "The Death of Mayor Havemeyer; Its Lesson."

JANE ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. FLETCHER Hamblin, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. Meloy, of Cadiz, Ohio, will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LYMAN C. HOWE, TRANCE SPEAKER.—LECtures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at No. 195 Broadway, near 29th st., at 10:30 A. M. Subject: "The Fundamental Law of Growth in Manhood and Womanhood, and How Does it Depend Upon the Will, Food, Sleep, and Companionship." At 7:30 P. M.: "The Genius of the Lyceum." Ladies' Fair on the 22d and 23d inst. Mrs. Suydam will repeat her Fire-test on Sunday, the 14th.

LYRIC HALL, SIXTH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock; subject, "A True Lord's Day."

MR. PRICE AND HIS BAND WILL HOLD service in the Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near 9th av., Sunday all day.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE "PRIMARY" class this day at 3 o'clock, in the Young Men's Christian Association building. The "Superintendents'" class next Tuesday at 4 o'clock, in Fulton street meeting room. The "Normal" class next Friday evening in the chapel of Dr. Crosby's church.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Subject for the morning—"The Hard Winter." Subject for the evening—"The Lethargy of Sin."

REV. W. W. EVERTS, D. D., OF CHICAGO will make an address to young men, this evening at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. Anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Society at 7:30 P. M. Address by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist Church. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject (both services)—"The Recreations of Youth," being the third in the course of Sabbath evening lectures.

REV. GEORGE R. PORTEOUS WILL PREACH for the Church of Humanity, at De Garmo Hall, No. 82 5th av., corner 14th st., Sunday at 2:30; 10:30—"The Bible Sabbath." Rev. Lucius Crandall; 7:15—"Mission of a True Church," several speakers.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, in Laight st., Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30. Communion after the morning sermon. All seats free. Ushers in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF SEVENTH Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Cooper Institute, will preach Sabbath morning on "True Knowledge," and in the evening, on "Heaven." Seats free.

REV. CYRUS DIXON, D. D., SECRETARY OF Home Missions, will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., in the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. JAMES MULCHAHEY, D. D., OF Trinity Parish, will preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening, Dec. 6, at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. W. R. ALGER, OF BOSTON, WILL PREACH at Church of the Messiah, corner Park av. and 34th st., Sunday morning and evening, Dec. 6. Morning subject—"A Cheerful Religion vs. a Gloomy One."

REV. G. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH IN THE Perry Street M. E. Church on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of next week, 7:30 o'clock.

REV. J. W. BARNHART WILL PREACH IN Old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, near Division st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.
Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Praise Session of the Sabbath-school at 10 A. M.
Session for study and review at 2:30 P. M.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH—40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services. Celebration, at 7 A. M. Morning Prayer, 9; Litany and Celebration, (choral,) 10:30: sermon by Dr. Ewer, Children's services, 3 P. M.: Evening Prayer, (choral,) 7:30; sermon by Rev. Henry M. Barbour.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.—A DISCUSSION ON the above subject will be delivered on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av. by the Pastor, Rev. J. F. McClelland. Preaching also in the evening at 10:30 o'clock. The public cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M.; children's singing-school 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—THE RECtor, Rev. Dr. Rylance, will preach at 10:45 A. M. Subject—"Historical Testimony to the Truth of Christ's Advent and Life," and Rev. Brockholst Morgan at 7:30 P. M., "Religion in Common Life."

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Anniversary of the Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Addresses by Rev. A. D. Vail and others. Interesting exercises by the school.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH. —At 10:30 A. M., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Merritt, and at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. J. S. Hartley, D. D. Friends and strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. —Free seats. Sundays, services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 and 7:30 P. M.; and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Other days at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIVE years and six months' lease, good-will and furniture; one-third cash; price $21,000. No agents dealt with. Address G. S. L., No. 648 Broadway.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Morning subject;
"WAITING ON GOD."
Evening subject:
"THE UNCHANGING CHRIST."
Baptizing at close of evening service. Young men and strangers are specially invited.

"THAT BOY."—IF YOU WOULD KNOW WHAT to do with "that boy" of yours, go and hear Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., editor of the *Sunday-School Teacher's Journal*, in the Eighty-sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Lexington av., Thursday evening, Dec. 10. Tickets only 25 cents.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Youth's Missionary Society connected with the Madison Avenue Baptist Church will be celebrated on Sunday evening, 6th inst., in the church, corner Madison av. and 31st st. Addresses by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard. Singing by the school. Exercises commence at 7:30 o'clock.

THE PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 73d st.—The Pastor, Dr. Alexander, will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.

WEST 25TH ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching to-morrow (Sabbath) at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. George D. Mathews will preach to-morrow forenoon at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 7:45 o'clock.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st. Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE AND REfinement, wishes a situation as resident or daily governess, or companion to an invalid lady; is of amiable disposition; terms moderate; no objection to leaving City. Address or call on TEACHER, care of Mrs B., No. 763 2d av.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations. American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid; willing to assist with any other work; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 430 2d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-worker.—By a strong, willing girl; is a Scotch Protestant and good plain cook, a first-rate washer and ironer; has excellent references from former employer; would go to the country; can also fill the situation of chamber-maid and waitress. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; respectful, economical, and reliable servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at or address No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTant woman, who is an excellent cook and house-worker; is tidy and obliging; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-RATE GOOD COOK IN all its branches; can also wash and iron well; City or country; has best of references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman young woman; has good references; will go country or City place; can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD GERMAN COOK IN A private family; best City references. Apply at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—CAN cut, fit, and trim ladies' and children's suits and dresses: also boys' clothes; would go out by the day or month, or do the work of a small family. Address Mrs. Campbell, No. 592 2d av.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH YOUNG LADY DEsires a position as nursery governess; is fond of children and can give the first rudiments of French and music; no objection to the country; good references given. Address 350 Garden st., Hoboken, N. J.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO knows how to do house-work well; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; wages not so much an object as a home; City or country; strong and willing to work; good references. Call at Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy, tidy young woman, capable of almost any domestic service. To be found at her employer's, No. 238 5th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL LATELY landed; speaks excellent French; a first-class seamstress and a thorough hair-dresser; is of good appearance; willing and very neat. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid and housekeeper; Protestant; understands perfectly dress-making; has excellent City references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY tidy young Protestant German girl, who is a good sewer, and is an experienced nurse; prefers the country; can speak English, and would not object to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

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Investment Securities bought and sold.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding minority of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bonds that they are required to forward their powers of attorney, to foreclose said mortgage, &c., to the undersigned on or before Jan. 2, 1875.
THOMAS DENNY,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Attorneys for majority of Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bond-holders.
Address THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st., or ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1874.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS and TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the time for assenting to the agreement entered into April 27, 1874, between said company and August Belmont, John Pierpont Morgan, and Lewis H. Meyer, Trustees; and the funding of overdue coupons, under the same, has been extended to the 31st day of December, 1874.
Further information can be had on application to
G. D. L'HUILIER, Chief Auditor.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875.
The transfer books will be closed on the 5th inst. and reopen Jan. 7, prox.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 19 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—A TEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTgage for $8,000 on Chicago real estate; the property is valued much above the first and second mortgages. Full particulars will be sent to parties having the money on applying for them, to O. S. A., Box No. 2,966 Post Office New-York.

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N. Y. GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY STOCK,
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK,
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Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst. and remain closed until Jan. 4, 1875.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
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AT THE HIPPODROME,
THREE FIRST-CLASS PREMIERS,
THIRTY FIRST-CLASS CORYPHEES,
THREE HUNDRED YOUNG LADIES FOR THE BALLET.
Apply at entrance on 4th av., near 26th st., SATURDAY, Dec. 5, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

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A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, Everett, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

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NO. 165 WEST 46TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, With Board.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, en suite or singly; also, third floor; house first class.

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At 12 o'clock, noon, on board thereof, at Roberts' Wall Street Stores, near Wall Street Ferry, Brooklyn,
THE STEAM-SHIP WEYBOSSET,
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Positively last performances of
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Dec. 12—On "The Ancient Glaciers of this Continent," by Prof. Edward S. Morse.
Dec. 19—On "Southern California, the Italy of America," by Mr. J. A. Johnson, editor of the Santa Barbara *Press*, illustrated by the stereopticon.
1875—Dec. 26, Jan. 2, Jan. 9, Jan. 16, four lectures on "Physiology," by Dr. A. B. Crosby, Professor of Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
Jan. 23, Jan. 30, Feb. 6, Feb. 13—Four lectures on "Botany," by Prof. Charles L. Goodale, of Harvard College, Massachusetts.
All the lectures will be fully illustrated by drawings and the use of the stereopticon. The second series will be duly announced.
Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the bookstores of A. Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

REV. JOHN WEISS' LECTURES ON THE Women of Shakespeare will be delivered at the Union League Club Theatre, as follows, viz:
1. Shakespeare's Women—Tuesday evening, Dec 8.
2. Portia—Friday evening, Dec. 11.
3. Helena and Ophelia—Tuesday evening, Dec. 15.
4. Macbeth and Lady Macbeth—Thursday evening, Dec. 17.
5. Lady Macbeth—Tuesday evening, Dec. 22.
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets may be obtained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; Putnam's Sons' Book-store, corner 23d st. and 4th av.; David G. Francis', Astor place; Brentano's, Union square; and at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.
SAVORY & MOORE'S
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE
ARE THE MOST POTENT REMEDIAL AGENTS.

They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of Cod Liver Oil and preventing nausea, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach cannot tolerate it. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle.

SAVORY & MOORE,
NO. 143 NEW BOND ST.,
LONDON, W.
Bottles from 2s. to 21s.
And Retail of all chemists throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S celebrated COUGH LINCTUS, OR PECTORAL SYRUP.

ELECTIONS.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor....................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:40.
NINTH AND LAST
WEEK THIS SEASON
Of the most charming of all domestic dramas,
JANE EYRE,
the run of which might be indefinitely prolonged but for the fact, that Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON'S present engagement here, terminates Dec. 5.
Better than Led Astray.—*New-York Times.*
The scenes and appointments all new, and of the most elegant description.
Characters by The cast includes the names of Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Mary Stuart, Cora Cassidy, Laura Thorpe, and Messrs. McKee, Rankin, F. F. Mackay, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.
SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 1:30,
TENTH AND LAST MATINEE OF JANE EYRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, will be produced, after careful preparation, and with new and appropriate scenery and costumes, Lovell's great play, LOVE'S SACRIFICE, which has been specially rearranged for this Theatre, and in which Miss Rose Eytinge will make her first appearance this season.
BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.
Due notice will be given of the production of the greatest sensation of the modern stage,
THE TWO ORPHANS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, benefit of Miss Charlotte Thompson, and last performance but two of JANE EYRE.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND BARNUM'S, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
THE DARING LADIES' HURDLE RACES!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!!

WHAT "FROTHY" AND "TRINCULO"
saw behind the scenes at the
Black Crook.
See the ARCADIAN.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
FETE AT PEKIN! FETE AT PEKIN!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!!

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
(Broadway and 28th st.)
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.
Proprietor and Manager....................Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MATINEE TO-DAY. At 1:30 o'clock
THE HEART
of
MID-LOTHIAN.
Last Matinee and last time.
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, Dec. 5,
FIRST TIME
on any stage of an ENTIRELY NOVEL and ROMANTIC PLAY, in 3 acts, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, adapted and arranged from a remarkable sensation of the SPANISH STAGE, and entitled:
"YORICK!!"
The new Scenery by ROBERTS, WITHAM, and DUFLOCQ.
The new Music by HARVEY DODWORTH.
The new Costumes by MAD FINCHETTE.
THE CAST.
Shakespeare....................Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Yorick, a Comedian....................Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Walton....................Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
Edmund....................Mr. B. RINGGOLD
The Prompter....................Mr. J. W. JENNINGS
The Author....................Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Alison....................Miss SARA JEWETT
Margery....................Miss NELLIE MORTIMORE
Act 1 and 2—In the House of YORICK.
Act 3—At the BLACKFRIARS.
⁂ A matinee of "YORICK" SATURDAY next at 1:30 o'clock.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!!

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.
See the ARCADIAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CLARKE.
JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce an engagement (limited to next week) with the distinguished American comedian,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
recently returned from London, where his protracted stay was marked by a continuous success, who will appear
EVERY NIGHT and at THIS SATURDAY MATINEE, in two of his best parts, always creative of extreme hilarity, impersonating THIS EVENING, Redmond Tape in a great English comic sketch, by H. J. Byron, and entitled
RED TAPE.
and Major Wellington de Boots in Stirling Coyne's excellent comedy of three acts,
THE WIDOW HUNT.
The entertainment will afford an evening of unlimited fun.
THE BOX-OFFICE, during Mr. CLARKE'S engagement, will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE MATINEE.
Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE
as
RED TAPE and WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
WORLD-RENOWNED JACKLEY FAMILY!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!!

ASSOCIATION HALL. VANDENHOFF.
THIRD LECTURE NEXT MONDAY MORNING.
Tickets at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
SEACRAN
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
MLLE. VICTORIA! AERIAL QUEEN!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!!

KATE FIELD AND THE REPORTER.
See the ARCADIAN.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
DICK SANDS, FRANK JONES, NETTIE FLORENCE
LOLA, the Queen of Gymnasts. LOLA.
GILMORE and SMITH, McCOLLOUGH and McGARVEY,
Mme. PICAUT'S CAN-CAN DANCERS,
AND ONE HUNDRED STAR ARTISTS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
PERFORMANCE AT 2:30 AND 8!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!!

MUSICAL.

THE HAINES PIANO-FORTE.
Call and see them, or send for circular. Undoubtedly the BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE.
Ranging in price from $350 to $700.
Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed as purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.
WARE-ROOMS,
HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union square.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

are the **best made.** *The touch* **elastic,** *and the* **tone powerful, pure** *and* **even.**
WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* **excelled** *in* **tone** *or* **beauty;** *they* **defy competition.** *The* **Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation of the Human Voice.**
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* **cash** *during the* **Holidays. Monthly Installments received. Second-hand instruments** *at* **great bargains. Traveling** *and* **Local AGENTS WANTED.** *A* **liberal discount** *to* *Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **Special inducements** *to the* **trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y. Box 3567.**

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st.—Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 15 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in
LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

THE TAX-PAYERS AND THE UNFINISHED IMPROVEMENTS.

COMMISSIONER VAN NORT WAITED ON BY AN INFLUENTIAL DEPUTATION—A REDUCTION OF WAGES ADVOCATED—THE COMMISSIONER WILLING TO CO-OPERATE.

An influential deputation of property-owners in the City waited upon Commissioner Van Nort yesterday to urge the completion of City improvements upon which assessments have been levied, and to assimilate the rate of wages in public departments with private contracts, by which a large proportion of the unemployed poor may obtain work without additional expense to the City. The deputation consisted of Dwight Olmstead, Cyrus Clark, L. F. Barry, Sandford E. Church, John M. Pierson, Philip G. Weaver, William F. Buckley, William Richardson, L. Freedman, and Joseph Goodwin.

Mr. Clarke presented a set of resolutions adopted at an informal meeting previously held, setting forth that the City was paying twice the amount for labor which was paid by the Harlem Railroad and other private corporations, and showing that with economy in this regard employment could be given to many who are now practically a burden upon the tax-payers. The resolutions recommended that a preference be given to men who were willing to work ten hours a day, and urged the immediate employment of laborers at a reduced rate to complete the City improvements.

Mr. Pierson reminded the Commissioner that there never was a period when these improvements could be completed with greater facility than at present, and never was there a greater necessity for their completion. He insisted that the taxes of the City were exorbitant, and if relief by way of reduction, or the completion of the up-town works, was not obtained, the City must inevitably decline. He drew a lamentable picture of the poverty prevailing in the City, and any policy which did not produce the necessary relief would, he said, prove suicidal to the interest of the City.

Mr. Dwight Olmstead also thought the City improvements could now be finished at a more reasonable price than at any time previously. It was evident to every one that relief in some shape should be afforded the poor of the City this Winter, and relief should properly come by giving employment to the working men. He directed attention to the great injustice to which the City subjected property-owners by levying enormous assessments on works which were not prosecuted, and it was only right that these property-owners should insist upon their completion. He did not agree with many alarmists that New-York was on the decline. He had no fear for its ultimate position, and while it was the centre of the capital of the nation it would inevitably maintain its commercial pre-eminence. But the City should not remain at a stand-still, and still less should it make assessments on works which it did not complete. On no principle of justice could a city government tax his property for a given object without accomplishing that object, and if such a thing was done in any European country he believed it would end in the overthrow of the Government.

Mr. Church said they did not propose to ask the Commissioner to do anything which he was not legally justified in doing, but there was no law to compel him to employ men by the day. As a practical man, however, they felt assured that he would not employ men at double the rates paid by private interests, and if it was true, and it could not be denied, that there were thousands of men out of work in the City, who were in a condition of poverty, the wages at present given laborers on the public works was an injustice to the unemployed, to the tax-payers, and to the City generally. Policy should have dictated a distribution of labor to the greatest extent, and in respect to the City assessments on works which were not finished, in law such a thing would be stigmatized as obtaining money under false pretenses. Since they entered upon the work of reform two years ago, $200,000,000 were expended fruitlessly, and if they continued this policy for two years longer they should either go into bankruptcy, or bring back the "Boss" thief from Blackwell's Island, and place him at the head of our municipal affairs. They confidently appealed to the Commissioner for relief, believing that as far as he could he would do them justice.

Commissioner Van Nort, in reply, expressed his desire to carry on the public works of the City in the interest of the tax-payers who had to pay for these improvements. The improvements were not, as had been represented, a charge upon the public or funding debt of the City. Since his occupancy of the office he had tried to confer with gentlemen, like those who composed the deputation, on what was best to be done for the good of the City. He knew they had paid large assessments for benefits that were intended, and these improvements were not going on, either from legal complications or want of authority or other obstructions. He had endeavored to carry forward all the works which the City was pledged to do when it took their money; but these obstructions prevented him from doing so. The power of his department was now quite limited, while the power of the old Department of Public Works and the Commission of Parks was unlimited in carrying on certain improvements north of Fifty-ninth street. It was now necessary to get authority from the Legislature or the Common Council to proceed with their construction, and as they well knew, when they wanted laborers to carry on public improvements where assessments were made, ordinances were passed by the Common Council and vetoed upon the supposed want of jurisdiction or authority. He himself went to Albany in the same interest, but nothing was accomplished there. At present the works of the department were brought down very closely, and necessarily, as many of them would be shortly completed and a great many laborers would be thrown out of employment. One thing he wished to say with emphasis was that where the City had committed itself, as in many instances it had, to certain improvements, and had made assessments for supposed benefits, he was in favor of going on with these improvements. Regarding the question of compensation for the laborers, he wished to deal fairly between the laborer and the tax-payers, but when private corporations were getting a laborer for ten hours at from a dollar to ten shillings a day, he did not see why the City, through any of its agencies, should pay two dollars a day for eight hours' work. [Applause.] If this reduction was made a greater number of men could be employed, but in the present condition of the laws they were unable to carry out any more works than they were now doing. The Common Council, by a three-quarter vote, could pass an ordinance giving additional work, and he would be glad to co-operate with them in any effort they might make in that direction. He thought it would be well if there was more frequently an interchange of views between the heads of departments in the City and private interests, and he for one would be glad to see them.

In answer to Mr. Church, Mr. Van Nort said they had his authority to say that he would consent to the reduction of wages corresponding to the wages of laborers employed by private corporations.

Mr. Olmsted said that the assessments for Riverside Park were $3,609,481 80 on the City and the same amount on the property-owners. The assessment was dated July 28, 1870. The assessment on the Morningside Park and avenues was dated Aug. 2, 1872, amounted to $823,499 40 on the City and $296,693 on the property-owners.

The interview then terminated.

A LAWYER IN CONTEMPT.

Some time since Henry H. Morange, an attorney of the Supreme Court, took proceedings in the General Term of the court to have a brother attorney disbarred for some alleged irregularity of practice. The proceedings were dismissed as being groundless, and Mr. Morange, the attorney who instituted them, was ordered to pay the disbursements. The attorney having neglected to pay such disbursements, a precept was issued against him by the court to hold him for contempt of its order. Yesterday Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan moved before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to have the precept vacated on the ground that an order to pay disbursements was too indefinite, in that it did not state the amount. The court denied the motion, and remanded the attorney into the custody of the Sheriff.

JUDGE STEMMLER'S LAND SPECULATION.

In the suit of Christian Borbeck against The Co-operative Building Association of the United Cabinet-Makers' Association No. 2, Judge Stemmler, his wife, and others, a motion was recently made before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an injunction to restrain the defendants, including three Trustees, from disposing of certain property on Long Island, and for the appointment of a Receiver. As already published, Stemmler had organized the Building Association, agreeing after the payment of $300 by each subscriber, at the rate of $1 per week, to convey to them a lot free and clear of all incumbrances. Plaintiff bought three lots, but instead of getting a clear title, found the whole tract to be largely incumbered, and was compelled to pay an additional $1,100 to get his lots released from the judgment of foreclosure. He now claims on the present motion that the money he paid, instead of being applied to wipe out the mortgage on the property, was applied to purchase other property, and this last purchase he claims to be held in trust to reimburse him and his associates the money which they had been compelled to pay over and above the price of his lots, by reason of the misrepresentations of Stemmler. Judge Donohue granted the motion for an injunction restraining the defendants from disposing of this alleged trust property, and also granted a motion for a Receiver of the same. In doing so he says: "There seems to be no doubt of gross fraud having been perpetrated in this case; that whatever is left of the property should be devoted to the creditors, and when the Receiver is appointed it can be considered what property he shall take."

THE ELECTION MURDER.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF THOMAS MARRA—ANOTHER EVIDENCE OF CROKER'S GUILT.

Yesterday Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest in the case of the poor laborer, Thomas Marra, who was shot and fatally wounded during the Croker election fight on last election day, in Second avenue, near Thirty-fifth street. During the previous inquest in the case of John McKenna, where Richard Croker, the Tammany Coroner, with his companions, George and Henry Hickey and John Sheridan, were charged with murder, the inquest was attended each day by Honest John Kelly, T. C. Campbell, and other leading lights of Tammany Hall, who evinced a deep interest in the proceedings. Yesterday none of those persons were present. Coroner Eickhoff, in opening the case, said that, unlike the other inquest bearing on the case, the jury would not be confused by any outside parties.

Dr. Edward Woodbridge, of Bellevue Hospital, in whose charge Marra was, testified that he received the patient on the 3d of November, suffering from a pistol-shot of the right arm, the ball shattering the elbow-joint, and severing the head of the radius. On the 5th of November the operation known as exsection was performed, and pyæmia set in on the 11th of November, from which the patient died.

Margaret Phalon, sister of the deceased, testified that deceased was a married man, his family residing at Dutch Kills, but that he lived with her at No. 237 East Thirty-ninth street. On election day, hearing that he had been shot, she went to see him at Bellevue Hospital, and asked him how he came to be injured. He said something about Dick Croker. By some mischance the Deputy Coroner, Dr. Marsh, who was engaged writing down the evidence, failed to incorporate this important statement in the official report, much to the surprise of the representatives of the press, who were present. Mrs. Phalon continued her evidence by stating that her brother was in the habit of drinking.

Roundsman Skean, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was examined, but knew nothing further than that he removed Marra to the hospital.

The inquest was then adjourned until next Thursday, in order to secure the attendance of further witnesses.

THE RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER LAIMBEER.

Mayor Vance addressed the following communication to Commissioner Laimbeer yesterday:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1874.

Hon. William Laimbeer:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d inst., resigning the office held by you as one of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of this City, which I have placed on the files of this office.

In the meantime allow me to refer you to the twenty-fifth section of the charter, which provides that every head of a department shall in every case hold office "until a person is duly appointed in his place."

I will expect that, as thus plainly required, you will continue to act, charged with the performance of all the duties and subject to all the responsibilities of a Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction, until a successor is appointed in your place.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
Mayor.

Soon after the communication was sent to the Commissioner, he called upon the Mayor and had a brief interview with him. When he had left, Commissioner Stern presented the Mayor with an answer to his inquiries as to the indulgences granted to Tweed on Blackwell's Island. Mr. Stern declined to state the nature of the communication, and the Mayor said he would not examine it until to-day.

There are many candidates for Commissioner Laimbeer's office, but no written applications have been sent to the Mayor.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH FRIDAY EVENING MEETING.

Mr. Beecher, last evening, spoke on the points of difference between the Old and New Testaments. He said he thought the tone of the Old Testament was too harsh and imperative to suit the condition of our modern Christians, whereas the New Testament provided the means of salvation for all, upon certain conditions. A careful comparison of the two systems would reveal that state of things. At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's remarks Dr. White related his experience, which extended over a period of forty years, during which time the gentleman thought he was not entirely satisfied with the results obtained. Mr. Beecher thought that an experience of that duration should enable a man to obtain a pretty good knowledge of the road. As an illustration of the fact that there was a chance for all men, he cited the case of Peter, who had denied his Master thrice and yet had been forgiven, and that, too, at a time when, if a man ever needed a friend to lean upon, it was then. He thought that the experience sustained by Peter at that time was the means of keeping him in the right path during the remainder of his life. Paul, he said, was in the habit of sounding his own praises throughout the land, but always added, "And yet not me, but Christ, who is in me." He thought that the feeling of the ever-present Christ with him would sustain a man in all trials and tribulations. The exercises concluded with the benediction.

DANGERS OF ADMIRING BROADWAY NOVELTIES.

Of late several pick-pockets have been operating on Broadway, and were particularly in the vicinity of windows where an extraordinary display of novelties attracts a corresponding crowd. On Thursday afternoon Mr. Lewis P. Tibballs, of No. 512 Broadway, noticed a number of boot-blacks hanging around his shop window. He kept his eye on them, and soon saw one of them attempting to operate on the pockets of the passers-by who were attracted to his window. He at once went out and arrested the youth, and turned him over to Officer Hubbard, of the Fifteenth Precinct. The latter brought him before Justice Flammer, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when he gave his name as William J. Dempsey, of No. 120 Baxter street. He was held in $1,000 bail, and his boot-blacking apparatus was sent to the property clerk.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman C. W. Willard, of Vermont, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Lieut. Col. B. S. Alexander, United States Army, is at the New-York Hotel.

Kurd Von Schlözer, German Minister at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

G. Yano, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is at the Astor House.

Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island; Congressmen George F. Hoar and John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts; Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin; Col. Bourke, of Canada, and Congressman J. H. Burleigh, of Maine, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held on Thursday last, Norman White, Vice President, in the chair, assisted by A. Robinson Walsh and R. P. Buck, Esqs., Vice Presidents. Prayer was offered by Rev. Daniel Bliss, D. D., of Syria. A report was made on the work of the society in foreign lands by the General Agent, Caleb T. Rowe, Esq., who has recently returned from a tour in the East. Five new auxiliaries were recognized, and measures for printing abroad an edition of the Arabo-Turkish Pentateuch and the Book of Isaiah, recently completed by Dr. Schauffler, were adopted. A number of communications were received, and grants of funds and books made to societies and missionaries. The sudden decease of two of the managers, Messrs. Jonathan Sturges and Charles N. Talbot, was announced, and memorial papers in eulogy of them were adopted.

THE CASE OF HOWE & HUMMEL.

Testimony continued to be taken in the case of Howe & Hummel, before Ex-Judge Emott, the Referee, yesterday. A number of detective and Police officers testified to the bad character of Beaumont and his wife, the chief witnesses for the prosecution. From their knowledge of both, and their mode of life for many years past, they classed them among the vilest of the vile, and wholly unworthy of belief. Mr. Edmon Blankman, who had been counsel for the Beaumonts in their suit against Howe & Hummel, contradicted them as to the testimony given by them on their examination concerning the circumstances attending the settlement of that case. They well understood the meaning of the paper they signed in settlement of the suit, and their testimony to the contrary was a tissue of falsehood. Other witnesses were examined, whose testimony was to the effect that at the time of Mr. Howe's naturalization he told them he was born in Boston, but, to avoid all question, he intended to take out papers of naturalization. The further hearing in the case was adjourned to Friday next.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Court of General Sessions adjourned yesterday for the term.

The amount of interest on City deposits in the various banks for the month of November was $12,630 53.

We are once more indebted to Purser Gerard, of the Crescent City, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana news-package.

An amateur musical and literary entertainment will be given this evening at Robinson Hall, in Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

It is understood that Rev. William R. Alger, of Boston, has received a call from the Church of the Messiah, of this City, and has signified his intention to accept.

Fanny Layburn, aged forty-two, of No. 553 West Thirty-seventh street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking laudanum, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Patrick Stack, aged seventy-four, of No. 343 Greenwich street, was knocked down by a cart at the corner of Chambers street and College place yesterday, and was seriously injured.

The Republicans of the City will meet at the head-quarters of the respective district associations, next Tuesday evening, to elect officers and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Isabella Johnson, the colored laundress, who was convicted of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of Miss James, daughter of Postmaster James, was sent to State Prison for two years.

Gen. E. Jardine, late Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New-York, lies in a very critical condition at his residence, Fort Lee. His illness is caused by the breaking out of the wound received by him during the July riots in 1863.

Yesterday morning the steamer Sylvan Glen, of the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company, collided with a schooner on her 7 o'clock trip from Peck slip to Harlem. The steamer was so badly damaged that she had to be taken to the dock for repairs.

The Mayor-elect, Mr. Wickham, called upon Mayor Vance yesterday and acknowledged the receipt of an invitation to attend the late Chief Magistrate's funeral. He said he would be present. Gen. Sharpe and Mr. Jackson S. Schultz subsequently called upon the Mayor.

The ladies of the Morning Star Union Mission Sunday-school will open a fair on the 15th inst. in their new chapel, Nos. 165 and 167 West Twenty-sixth street, to raise funds for paying off the debt on the building. The chapel will be formally dedicated on Sunday, the 13th inst.

The pension office in Exchange place was opened at 1:30 P. M. yesterday, and the payment of pensioners was begun. A long line of men and women were ranged along the street during the day patiently awaiting their turn to be paid. The majority of the expectants were women.

At the German Hospital during the past month 99 patients were treated. The expenses during the month amounted to $1,578, which were covered by contributions from members of the German Hospital Society. At the German Dispensary in Eighth street, during the same period, 2,220 prescriptions were furnished gratuitously to applicants.

Horace Y. Smith, who represents himself as an agent of the New-York Provident Society, has again been detected in collecting subscriptions in this City. No such society has any status in New-York, and persons who may have recently contributed money or clothing are requested to communicate with the Bureau of Charities, No. 70 Bible-house.

The City Mission will hold free services for the people every Sabbath evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the hall of the Cooper Union. Rev. Dr. John Hall will preach to-morrow evening. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of the following week it is expected that Mr. Henry Vorley, a celebrated London evangelist, will preach in Olivet Chapel, No. 63 Second street.

A meeting of the New-England Society was held last evening at Delmonico's, Mr. Elliott C. Cowdin presiding. The proceedings were of a private character, but the business transacted was the appointment of a committee to prepare a ticket to be presented at the annual election of the society, which will take place on the 14th inst.

Catharine Williams, of No. 34 Oliver street, was yesterday taken before Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with having stolen wearing apparel, of the value of $68, from Hannah Denehy, of No. 73 Oliver street, and a cloth sacque, of the value of $40, from Mary Ann Hayes, of No. 30 Vandewater street. She pleaded guilty and was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

The trial of Sarah E. Meyers, charged with keeping a disorderly house in Wooster street, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. District Attorney Nolan examined a large number of witnesses for the prosecution. A few witnesses were produced for the defense, and the case was given to the jury, who, after two hours' deliberation, were discharged, not having agreed on a verdict.

The regular monthly reception of the Young Ladies' Christian Association was held at No. 64 Irving place on Monday evening last. The appreciation in which these receptions are held was shown by the large attendance, the rooms being crowded, and many being unable to obtain admittance. A pleasant literary and musical entertainment was enjoyed by those present. This is but one of the many agencies employed by the association in behalf of the working women, whom it seeks to benefit.

BROOKLYN.

The taxes collected yesterday amounted to $281,479 09.

There were eleven cases of small-pox reported to the Board of Health yesterday. This makes thirty-one cases since Sunday morning.

In the arsenal on Portland avenue yesterday, Col. McLeer commenced to pay the pensioners for the quarter just ended. The total amount to be paid is $125,000.

The calendar of the County Court will be called on Monday morning. All of next week and three days of the following week will be devoted to civil business.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday, a resolution was passed directing the Secretary to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets by wards during 1875.

A chess club has been formed in the Eastern District, and the following officers elected: President, Frederick Hare; Vice President, Charles Naher; Secretary, H. A. Schawb; Treasurer, O. Walter. The club will hold its meetings in the Turn Hall.

An application was made in the Special Term of the City Court, yesterday, to restrain the Commissioners for the grading of Metropolitan avenue from changing the grade first determined on. The motion was opposed by Hon. Bradford L. Prince, and the Court reserved its decision.

On the evenings of the 9th and 10th of the present month there will be a convention in this city composed of delegates from the several Baptist Social Unions in the United States. The object of the convention is to promote acquaintance and fellowship and stimulate the interest of laymen in denominational affairs.

Yesterday Judge Woodruff entered in the United States Circuit Court his formal order granting the motion of Gen. Tracy, made on Thursday, to amend the complaint in the Edna Dean Proctor suit by substituting the word "citizen" for the word "resident." An order was also entered setting the case down for trial on Wednesday.

In the case of Eliza Jackson, the colored woman who was found suffering from bruises in an open lot in Macdougal street some weeks ago, and who died from her injuries soon after, the Coroner's Jury last evening brought in a verdict to the effect that deceased had come to her death by injuries received at the hands of persons to them unknown.

NEW-JERSEY.

Henry Schickendent, who had his leg cut off by a train on the Erie Railway, at Jersey City, on Thursday night, died in St. Francis Hospital yesterday.

Contractor Paul has commenced suit against the City of Hoboken for $3,000 damages because of the refusal of the city to accept trees and settees for the park, which the city had ordered.

The Christian Women's Temperance Convention for the State of New-Jersey will be held at Newark on the 10th and 11th instanti, in the Clinton Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge Hoffman, in the Hudson County Sessions yesterday, reconsidered the sentence of three months' imprisonment in the County Jail imposed upon Samuel G. Derrickson, the Hoboken lawyer, for an assault upon a woman, and ordered his discharge from jail on payment of costs.

Walter Harned, the thirteen-year-old son of Mr. John Harned, of White Hill, near Bordentown, surprised a burglar in the act of rifling his father's residence and courageously fired a shot-gun at him, without effect. The thief hurled an ax at the lad, then threw him down stairs and escaped.

James Doyle and John Roach, two boys, were taken before United States Commissioner Muirhead, of Jersey City, on suspicion of having robbed the mail. Six days ago, John Morrell, of Greenville, mailed a letter containing a check for $120 to E. M. Van Tassell, of Jersey City. The letter never reached its destination, but was found on Thursday in possession of Doyle, who was looking in Greenville for the drawer of the check. The boys say they found the letter.

A wood-burning engine on the Central Railroad dropped a stick of wood on the track at Roselle Thursday evening. The western train, due at 5 o'clock, ran upon it. The tender and one passenger car were thrown from the track, blockading travel for some time, but fortunately injuring no one.

Sergeant A. A. Edmondson, of the Hoboken Police force who arrested sixteen of the striking 'longshoremen, yesterday went before Justice White and gave $2,500 bail to answer a charge of false imprisonment. He claims that he made the arrests by direction of the Hoboken Police Commissioners.

A thief entered the residence of John Shapter, Hudson street, Hoboken, yesterday, during the absence of the family. A lady friend of the family called while he was ransacking the premises. He answered the door, and said the family was not at home, and while she waited inside for their return, ran off with some parlor ornaments.

The body of an unknown man was found by Officer Purcell, yesterday, lying beneath the deck of a schooner lying in the canal basin off Pavonia avenue, Jersey City. By his side was found a bottle marked laudanum, which the label indicated had been bought from James S. Schofield, No. 122 Bleecker street, New-York. He had undoubtedly committed suicide. The body is that of a man about forty years of age, and apparently a laborer.

STATEN ISLAND.

By consent of the New-Brighton authorities, Messrs. Bostwick & Co. are constructing an extensive sewer from Central avenue down Arietta street, Tompkinsville, to the Staten Island Ferry landing, whereby all the waste water from the rear of the Bostwick works is emptied into the bay.

The schooner Mabel, Capt. Bebee, from Demerara, with sugar, ashore on Southampton beach last week, near the wreck of the steamer Lavelly, was discharged of her cargo and hauled off on Thursday night by the Coast-wrecking Company's steamer Reliance, and towed to the company's dock at Stapleton yesterday morning. The Captain and crew left her in charge of the wreckers, who have steam-pumps at work pumping the vessel out, after which she will be placed on the dry-dock.

SMALL-POX IN THE CITY.

At the Coroners' Office, yesterday, the death of John Pincard, aged two years, of No. 440 West Fifty-third street, from small-pox, was reported. Coroner Woltman took charge of the case, and will hold an inquest.

Late yesterday afternoon the death of a man, name unknown, at No. 500 East Twenty-third street, was reported at the Coroners' Office. Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest.

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500	do...........	82¼
200	do.......b3.	82⅜
600	do...........	82¼
1100	do...........	82⅛
400	do.........c.	82⅛
1000	Union Pac. 1st...	93⅛
100	Pacific Mail.....c.	43½
100	do...........	43⅝
200	do...........	43¾
400	do...........	43⅞
1500	do...........	41
600	do.........c.	43⅞
700	do...........	44
900	do...........	44⅛
1000	do...........	43⅞
300	do.......s3.	43⅞
300	Union Pacific.....	36¼
600	do.......b3.	36⅛
400	do...........	36⅛
800	do.......s3.	36
900	do...........	35⅞
800	do.......b3.	36
100	do.......s3.	35⅞
200	do...........	36
400	Erie Railway......	27½
300	do...........	27⅜
100	do.....s10.	27¼
300	do...........	27¼
600	Lake Shore.......	80⅝
700	do.......s3.	80½
600	do.........c.	80⅜
300	do...........	80½
300	St. L. & Iron M....	27½
300	do...........	27¼

200	St. Paul.......s3.	38⅞
200	do.........c.	38⅞
1100	do.......b3.	39
300	do.....b60.	38⅞
500	do...........	38⅞
100	do.......b3.	38⅞
300	do...........	38¾
500	North-west....s3.	46
200	do...........	46
300	do...........	45⅞
400	do...........	45¾
100	do.......s3.	45⅝
400	do...........	45¾
100	Rock Island......	101⅞
100	do...........	101⅝
100	do...........	101¾
300	do...........	101⅝
100	Tol. & Wabash....	31⅜
600	do...........	31⅜
300	do.......s3.	31½
200	do.......s3.	31⅜
300	do.......s3.	31¼
200	do...........	31¼
300	do...........	31⅜
200	Ohio & Miss.......	32¼
200	do...........	32⅛
300	do...........	32
600	do...........	31⅞
300	do.......b3.	31⅞
800	do.......s3.	31¾
100	do......b10.	31¾
300	do...........	31⅞
1000	do...........	32
100	do...........	32⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '65.......12.	116
3,500	U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N...b. c.	118⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67.......b. c.	119⅞
$10,000	U.S. 5s,10-40, C.........12.	114¼
8,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C...........	113⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R.........12.	113⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	Va. 6s, Consol., 2d Ser....	42⅝
10,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex. Coup..b. c.	57¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new, x. Coup...b. c.	57¼
2,000	Erie 1st..b. c.	103
5,000	Erie 3d..........	101
6,000	Alb.& Sus.1st.	107
5,000	Alb.& Sus.2d..	103
3,000	B.,C.R.&M.1st.	53
1,000	do........	52½
8,000	do.....b. c.	52
2,000	Ches.&Ohio1st	52
1,000	Mil. &St. P.1st, La Crosse Div.	93
8,000	C. & N. W. I.B.	97½
15,000	Ch.&N.W.Con. Coup. G. Bds..	81⅝
5,000	do........	81¾
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d.	101
1,000	Gt. W.1st,'88.	89
5,000	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F......	102
1,500	Clev.& Pits.4th.	96½
1,000	H.& St.Jo.8s,C.	89
5,000	LongDockBds. b. c.....x.int.	100½
2,000	L.S.Con.C.1st.	102
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s,'83.	97¾
5,000	C., C.& I.C.1st.	69⅜
1,000	St.L.& I.M.1st.	90½
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st..	93⅛
3,000	Un. Pac. S. F..	77¼
1,000	do........	77⅜
10,000	do......b. c.	77⅜
11,000	do........	77½
1,000	Un. P. 7s, L.G.	89
8,000	do........	88¾
2,000	P.R. of Mo.1st.	89
2,000	do........	90
5,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.	81
5,000	sold yesterday morn. should have been.....	81½
44	Cent. Nat. Bank.	103½
100	Quicksilver..b. c.	34¾
300	West. U. Tel.b. c.	82⅛
200	do.......b3.	82¼
1800	do...........	82¼
1000	do.........c.	82¼
800	do...........	82⅜
700	do.......b3.	82⅜
300	do.......s3.	82¼
300	do.......b3.	82⅜
900	do...........	82⅜
600	do.......s3.	82¼
900	do.......b3.	82⅜
40	do...........	82½
100	do...........	82⅜
100	Maryland Coal...	19
100	do....b. c.c.	19
200	Am. Dis.T.b.c.b3.	40
100	Pac. Mail..b. c.s3.	43¾
600	do.......s3.	43⅝
100	do...........	43¾
900	do...........	43⅝
300	do...........	43½
300	do...........	43⅝
500	do...........	43¾
700	do...........	43⅞
100	do......b30.	44
600	do.......b3.	44
1900	do...........	44
1000	do......b60.	44⅛
500	do...........	44
50	do...........	43¾
300	do.......b3.	44
1800	do...........	44⅛
300	do.........c.	44⅛
12	Amer. Express...	65
500	Erie Railway.b. c.	27½

100	N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b3..	101¾
100	do...........	101¾
200	do.......b3.	101⅞
10	Mich. Central....	77½
100	do.....b. c.	77⅜
100	do...........	78
100	Panama.....b. c.	115½
400	L. Sh. & M. So.b.c.	80⅝
2700	do...........	80¾
200	do.........c.	80¾
10	do...........	80½
300	do...........	80¾
500	do.......s3.	80¾
100	do.....s10.	80¾
1800	do...........	80⅞
100	Union Pac.b.c.s3.	35⅞
2200	do...........	36
600	do.......b3.	36
100	Chi. & N. W.b. c.c.	45¾
100	do...........	45⅞
500	do...........	46
300	do.......s3.	46
600	do...........	46⅛
200	do.......s3.	46⅛
200	do.......b3.	46¼
1500	do...........	46¼
1900	do...........	46⅜
200	do.......b3.	46⅜
300	do.........c.	46⅜
300	do.......s3.	46¼
100	Chi.&N.W.Pf.b. c.	61½
100	C.,C.,C.& Ind.b. c.	65½
100	Chi.,Bur.& Q.b. c.	104½
100	N. J. Cen..b. c.c.	106½
10	do...........	106¾
100	do...........	106½
100	do.......b3.	106½
30	do...........	106¼
10	do...........	106½
300	Chi. & R. I..b. c.	101¾
500	do...........	101⅞
400	do.......b3.	101⅞
50	do...........	101¾
600	do...........	101⅞
100	Ch. M. & St. P. b.c.	38⅞
25	do...........	38⅝
200	do...........	39
600	do...........	39⅛
200	do.......b3.	39¼
100	do.......s3.	39⅛
500	do.......s3.	39¼
600	do...........	39¼
100	C.M.&St.P.Pf. b.c.	57
100	Del., Lack. & W..	107¾
15	do......b.c.	108¼
600	do.......s3.	108
50	do...........	108
100	do...........	107⅞
1000	do...........	107¾
200	Tol., W. & W. b.c.	31⅜
600	do.......b3.	31½
400	do.......s3.	31½
500	do.......b3.	31⅝
100	do...........	31¾
2100	do...........	31⅝
100	do.......s3.	31⅜
100	do.......s3.	31½
700	do...........	31⅝
200	St. L. Ir. M. & S..	27½
300	do...b. c.s3.	27
400	do...........	27
100	At. & P.Pf.b. c.b3.	16¼
100	St.L.K.C.&N.Pf.bc	21¾
600	Ohio & Miss.......	32¼
300	do.......b3.	32⅜
400	do...........	32⅜
500	do.......b3.	32½
300	do...........	32½
100	Ohio & M.Pf..b. c.	63⅛
30	do...........	62¾
30	do...........	63
100	C., C.& I.C.b.c.s3.	9⅞
100	do...........	10

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$9,500	Reg. 6s, '81...	116¼
12,000	C. & S. 1st, g. by C.,C.C.&I...	89
10,000	N. W. con. C. Gold bds....	82
53	Del. & Hudson....	116
1300	Western Union..	82⅜
300	do......s3.	82⅜
2500	do......b3.	82½
100	Quicksilver...s3.	34¼
500	Pacific Mail.......	44⅛
1000	Erie Railway......	27½
100	do......b3.	27½
200	do.....b10.	27½
200	do..........	27⅝
300	Union Pacific..b3.	36
100	do..........	36
100	do........c.	36
1200	Lake Shore.......	80⅞
800	do.......s3.	80⅞
500	do........c.	80⅞
1200	do......b3.	81
600	do..........	81
100	Rock Island......	101¾
500	do..........	101⅞

400	North-west'n..b3.	46⅜
600	do..........	46⅜
1100	do.....b3.	46½
800	do..........	46½
200	do......b3.	46⅝
500	do..........	46¾
100	do..........	46⅞
1500	do..........	46¾
100	North-western Pf.	61⅛
600	St. Paul..........	39¼
100	St. Paul Pf.......	57½
400	Toledo & Wabash.	31½
900	do..........	31⅝
40	Del., Lack. & W..	108¼
200	do..........	108
200	Ohio & Miss...b3.	32⅜
100	do..........	32⅜
600	do..........	32⅝
100	Han. & St. Jo..b3.	26½
100	do..........	26¾
200	Morris& Essex.b3.	99
100	C. C. & I. C.......	10
300	At. & Pac. Pf..b3.	16½
100	Pacific of Mo......	47¼
20	do..........	47

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, old ex coup..b. c.	58
5,000	N. Y. C. Real Estate...b. c.	97
5,000	N. Y. C. 1st R.	112
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s '83.	97½
1,000	C. &Al.In..b.c.	100½
7,000	H. & St. Jo.8 c.	89
6,000	Gt. West. 2d..	69
6,000	Un. Pac. 1st..	93
5,000	U. P. 7 L'd G't.	88¾
2,000	do........	88⅞
10,000	Un. P. S. F'd..	77¾
17,000	do........	78
12,000	do........	78⅛
53,000	do..b. c. b3.	78
11,000	C. & N. W. c. coup. Gd. B..	82
2,000	Can. So. 1st...	65
3,000	West. Pac. B..	87
5,000	Long I. 1st...	90
100	Metropolitan Bk.	136
23	Fourth N. Bk.b. c.	98½
11	D. & H. C. Co.b.c.	116
200	Mari. L. & M'g...	5
200	Quick. M.b. c. s3.	34
200	Quick. Pref.......	45
100	do.....b. c.	44½
700	West. U. Tel.b. c.	82½
500	do.......b3.	82⅜
700	do.......s3.	82⅜
300	do...........	82⅜
400	do.......s3.	82¼
100	do...........	82¼
200	Erie......b. c. s3.	27½
50	do...........	27½
100	do.......b3.	27⅜
300	P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.s3.	44⅛
200	do...........	44⅛
200	do...........	43⅞
200	do.........c.	43¾
600	do...........	43¾
100	do.......s3.	43⅝
900	do...........	43⅝
1000	do...........	43½
300	do.......s3.	43⅜
200	do...........	43⅜
100	do.......b3.	43½
800	do...........	43⅜
600	do...........	43¼

220	Mich. Cent..b. c.	77¾
140	do...........	78
100	do...........	78⅛
20	do...........	78
1100	L. S. & M.So.b.c.	81
200	do.........c.	81
900	do...........	80⅞
200	do.......b3.	80⅞
600	do...........	80¾
300	do...........	80¾
1400	Un. Pac.b. c. s3.	36
100	do...........	35⅞
100	N. J. Cent....b. c.	106½
100	C.&N.W..b.c.b10.	46¾
700	do...........	46¾
200	do.......s3.	46⅝
600	do...........	46⅝
1100	do...........	46½
200	do.......b3.	46½
200	do...........	46⅜
25	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	61
100	do.....b. c.	61⅛
1100	C. & R. I....b. c.	101⅞
400	do.......s3.	101⅞
400	do...........	101¾
300	C. M.&St.P.b.c.s3.	39¼
1100	do...........	39⅜
200	do...........	39¼
500	do.......b3.	39¼
200	Tol., W.&W'n.b.c.	31⅝
200	do.......s3.	31½
800	do...........	31½
100	do...........	31⅜
1200	do...........	31¼
500	do.......s3.	31⅛
200	Del., Lack. & W..	108
100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	32¾
300	do...........	32⅝
200	do.......s3.	32½
200	do...........	32½
100	do...........	32⅜
100	do...........	32½
200	Ohio & Miss. Pf..	63¼
100	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	26¾
100	St. L., K. C. & N. Pref.....b. c.	22¼
100	At. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	16⅝
400	do...........	16¾
25	do...........	17
200	Con. C. of M..b. c.	47¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100	Quicksilver.......	34¼
200	do.......s3.	34
100	do...........	34
200	Quick. Pref.......	45
70	West. Union......	82½
200	do...........	82⅛
400	do.......b3.	82¼
200	do...........	82¼
200	do.......s3.	82⅛
500	do...........	82⅛
500	do...........	82¼
300	Pac. Mail.........	42⅞
3500	do...........	43
1200	do...........	43⅛
1100	do...........	43
500	do...........	42⅞
1000	do...........	43
400	do.......b3.	43
400	do...........	42⅞
500	do...........	42¾
800	do...........	42⅝
500	do.......s5.	42½
100	do...........	42⅜
300	do...........	42½
2100	do...........	42⅝
2500	do...........	42½
300	do.......s3.	42⅜
200	do...........	42⅜
700	do...........	42¼
1500	do...........	42⅛
1000	do...........	42
700	do...........	41⅞
800	do...........	41¾
400	do...........	41½
400	do...........	41⅝
1300	do...........	41½
37	N. Y. C. & Hudson.	101⅞
900	Erie..............	27¼
100	do...........	27⅜
500	do.......s3.	27¼
200	do...........	27¼
100	Panama..........	115
100	do.......s3.	115
700	Union Pac.........	35⅞
900	do.......s3.	35⅞
500	do.......b3.	36
350	do.......s3.	35⅞

400	Lake Shore........	80⅝
700	do...........	80¾
100	do.......b3.	80¾
1000	do.......s3.	80⅝
500	do...........	80⅝
1300	do.......s3.	80½
700	do...........	80½
200	do.......b3.	80⅝
200	do.......s3.	80⅝
1300	do...........	80⅝
100	Rock Island.......	101¾
10	do...........	101½
1500	North-western..	46⅜
1300	do.......s3.	46¼
500	do...........	46⅜
600	do.......b3.	46½
500	do...........	46⅜
400	do.......s3.	46¼
300	St. Paul..........	39⅛
900	do...........	39
300	do.......b3.	39
300	do...........	39⅛
600	do...........	39
100	St. Paul Pref.....	57¼
200	Tol. & Wab...s3.	31⅛
100	do...........	31⅛
100	do.......b3.	31¼
500	do...........	31¼
400	do.......s3.	31¼
200	Del., Lack & W..	108
200	do...........	107⅞
100	St.Louis & Iron M.	27
100	do...........	26½
100	do...........	26¼
200	do.......s3.	26
100	do...........	25¾
200	Ohio & Miss.......	32⅜
100	do...........	32¼
500	do...........	32⅜
200	do...........	32½
100	do......b30.	32⅝
600	do...........	32⅝
100	C., C. & I. C......	10⅛
100	do...........	10
100	At. & Pac. P......	16¾
50	Mich. Central....	78

FRIDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

The advices from London to-day were, for the first time in some weeks, of a decidedly more favorable character. The fact of chief interest in its bearing upon our market is the somewhat unexpected gain of bullion at the Bank of England, amounting to £180,000 sterling, owing probably to the arrival of about that sum in specie, which was shipped from this port twelve days ago. Consols are quoted ⅛ better, at 91½@91⅝ for money, and 92@92⅛ for the account. Our Bonds are also somewhat improved, being last quoted as follows: 1865s, old, 106¼; 1867s, 109¼; ten-forties, 104¼; and new fives, 103@103⅛. The rate of money in open market is reported at 5 7-16 ⅌ cent. for discount of prime three months bills, or 9-16 below the bank minimum. French Rentes are buoyant at 62f. 87½c.

The immediate effect of the foreign news was seen in a decided break-down at the Gold-Room. The price of gold had been 112⅛@112@112⅛, but immediately on receipt of the news it declined, under a general scramble to sell, to 111⅞@111¾, steadied a little at this reduction, sold again at 111⅞, and then fell off rapidly to 111⅝, with large transactions, the remaining bulls having evidently made up their minds that the day of reckoning had come. After a partial rally, there was a still further decline to 111½, which was the last price, and the closing quotation was 111½@111 9-16, with a heavy feeling. It is quite possible that the fall has been somewhat too sudden, and that in the not improbable event of a loss of specie at the Bank of England being reported to-morrow or on Monday, Gold may recover slightly, but it is believed that the combination which has lately been working for an advance has entirely sold out, and will not feel disposed to take a fresh venture in the upward direction immediately. The opportunity for realizing on their large holdings was offered the other day, when the bank rate was advanced to 6 ⅌ cent., and they doubtless fed the market with all the Gold it would take, both on that day and all the week, thus far. The smaller operators* in the room have not been over-fortunate in their recent speculations in company with the bull combination, and they have doubtless found by costly experience that Gold, though "the cheapest thing on the list," is, on the whole, somewhat too dear at 112⅜. The rates for Gold loans were "flat" to 2 ⅌ cent. per annum for borrowing, with 1-64 ⅌ cent. paid at one time, after Clearing-house, for "immediate delivery." A few loans were made also at this latter rate, shortly before 3 o'clock, and 1-64 was bid for to-morrow's use of Gold, the supposition being that a new "short" interest has perhaps been made to-day. Time loans of Gold are slightly dearer at 3-16@¼ ⅌ cent. for use. We hear of something over $1,000,000 in specie being engaged for shipment to-morrow. Sterling Exchange was materially firmer, at $4 84¾ for prime sixty-day bills, though sight is not better than $4 90, last quoted.

The stock market to-day, on a rather moderate aggregate of sales, has been the scene of much excitement. The chief attention was naturally drawn to Pacific Mail, in connection with the resignation of the late President of that company, the facts in relation to that event having been widely circulated and discussed with some bitterness of feeling. The first sales of the stock were at 43½, and almost simultaneously at 43¾ and 44. The early dealings developed only a moderate degree of nervousness on the part of holders, and a decided disposition on the part of the bears to effect purchases. The first decline brought out only small lots of real stock, and the speedy recovery to 44⅛ gave fresh courage to operators in the other specialties, notably North-western, Union Pacific, Western Union, St. Paul, Rock Island, and Ohios, all of which stocks were very firmly held, and showed great disposition to advance. The general character of the speculative list was one of strength, and even of buoyancy, during the most of the day. The best prices were made about 1 o'clock, 81 for Lake Shore, 46⅞ for North-western, 32⅝ for Ohios, 36⅛ for Union Pacific, 82½ for Western Union, and so on. Later in the day there was a change of tone, with a downward reaction, as Pacific Mail was attacked afresh, and with large sales declined to 41½ at the close, or 2⅝ ⅌ cent. below last sales, of Thursday. This very considerable break in a leading stock would probably have had greater influence on the other market if it had taken place at an earlier hour. The promised statement of the Pacific Mail Company's affairs, in an authoritative form, cannot come too soon. The public cannot afford to wait "ten days" for it. Meanwhile the plain lesson of the whole business is a warning against speculative dealings in the shares of corporations by Directors and Presidents, who are and should consider themselves trustees for the confiding stockholder, a warning which it appears, as if Wall street would never heed, enforced though it has been by oft-repeated and costly experience.

Government Bonds have been well sustained under the falling quotations of Gold, though on the whole the trade was rather quiet. The home demand continues steady, and runs largely on the registered issues, particularly of old 1865s, though 1867s were also wanted in amounts beyond the immediate supply. At the very close we heard of these last being offered at 119¾, the price we quote as bid. The change was due to the extreme heaviness of Gold in the final dealings. State Bonds were quiet, except for Tennessees, which were strong and higher. In railroad bonds the only feature was an unusual activity in Union Pacific Land Grants and Sinking Funds, with an advance to 88⅞ and 78⅛ respectively.

Money was moderately active during most of the day at 4@4½ ⅌ cent. for call loans, with some renewals at 4½ and 5 running over to Monday. After 2 o'clock the rate declined to 3½, and quite late in the day to 3 ⅌ cent. For discount of prime commercial paper the rates are slightly harder than last reported, say 6 to 7 ⅌ cent., according to maturity.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked
Sixes, 1881, r..	116	116¼	5-20s, 1867, r..	115⅞	116⅛
Sixes, 1881, c.	120⅛	120⅜	5-20s, 1867, c..	119¾	119⅞
5-20s, 1862, r..	113	113⅛	5-20s, 1868, r..	115⅝	116
5-20s, 1862, c..	113	113⅛	5-20s, 1868, c..	119⅝	119⅞
5-20s, 1864, r..	114⅝	114⅞	10-40s, r......	113¼	113⅜
5-20s, 1864, c..	114¾	114⅞	10-40s, c......	114	114⅜
5 20s, 1865, r..	115⅞	116⅛	Fives, 1881, r.	112¾	113
5-20s, 1865, c..	116⅝	116⅞	Fives, 1881, c.	112¾	113
5-20s,1865,n.,r.	115¼	115½	Currency 6s..	116	116½
5-20s,1865,n.,c.	118¾	119	Gold......	111½	111⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1874.

Gold receipts	$969,871 93
Gold payments	887,185 71
Gold balance	55,085,725 08
Currency receipts	1,093,859 26
Currency payments	1,227,119 00
Currency balance	47,466,208 78
Customs	385,000 00

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day in coin $40,000 for interest and $297,000 for principal of bonds. Internal revenue receipts at Washington, $475,000; national bank notes received for redemption, $340,000. Treasury balances at the close of business—currency, $15,500,000; coin, $83,000,000; coin certificates outstanding, $22,500,000.

GOLD EXCHANGE BANK STATEMENT.

Gold cleared	$30,800,000
Gold balances	1,482,755
Currency balances	1,690,073

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$83,152,382
Currency balances	3,937,909
Gold exchanges	5,184,390
Gold balances	820,436

The imports of Foreign Dry Goods at this port for the week ending to-day were in coin valuation:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
For the week.			
Entered	$391,318	$1,093,117	$1,173,503
Marketed	676,879	902,035	1,230,521
Since Jan. 1—			
Entered	130,955,176	111,009,525	102,557,336
Marketed	127,749,248	111,955,934	104,872,752

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
Western Union	82½	82⅛	82⅛	82¼
Pacific Mail	44⅛	41⅛	41¼	41½
New-York Central	101⅞	101¾	101⅝	101⅞
Harlem	....	....	130	131
Erie	27⅝	27¼	27¼	27⅜
Lake Shore	81	80⅜	80½	80⅝
Wabash	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	31¼
North-western	46⅞	45⅝	46¼	46⅜
North-western Pref.	61½	61⅜	61	61½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	39⅜	38⅞	39	39⅛
Milwaukee & St. P. Pf.	57½	57	57	57½
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	31¾	32½	32⅝
Rock Island	101⅞	101⅝	101¾	101⅞
Union Pacific	....	....	35⅞	36
C., B. and Quincy	104½	104¼	104½	105
Chicago and Alton	....	....	101½	102½
Chicago & Alton Pf.	....	....	105½	109
Panama	115½	115	114¾	115½
Pittsburg	....	....	88¼	88½
Fort Wayne	....	....	95¼	95½
Michigan Central	78⅛	77⅜	78⅛	78⅜
Morris and Essex	99	99	98½	....
New-Jersey Central	106½	106½	106¼	106¾
Del., Lack. & Western	108	107¾	....	....
Atlantic & Pacific Pf.	16¾	16¼	16¾	17
Missouri Pacific	47¼	47¼	47	47½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26¾	26½	26½	26⅞
Hannibal & St. Jo. Pf.	....	....	34½	35
Iron Mountain	27½	25¾	25½	[illegible]
C., C. & Indiana Cen.	10⅛	9⅞	10	10⅛
Am. District Tel. Co.	40	40	39½	40
Atl. & Pacific Tel. Co.	....	....	....	19½
Quicksilver	34¾	34	33¾	34¼
Quicksilver Pref.	45	44½	44	44½
Adams Express	....	....	113	115
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	83	84
American Express	65	65	65	65¼
United States Express	....	....	64	65
Consolidated Coal	....	....	47½	48
Canton	....	....	59	60¾

Total sales, 175,000 shares, including 44,500 Pacific Mail, 22,000 North-western, 21,000 Lake Shore, 21,000 Western Union, 12,000 Wabash, 10,500 St. Paul, and 5,100 Erie.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF STATE STOCKS.

Alabama 5s, '83	38
Alabama 5s, '86	38
Alabama 8s, '86	48
Arkansas 6s. Fund	21
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	8
Ark.7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	8
Ark. 7s, M. O.& R.R.	8
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	8
Georgia 6s	79
Ga. 7s, new bds	91
Ga. 7s, indorsed	85
Louisiana 6s	25
La. 6s, new bds	25
La. 6s, new, F. D	21
La. 7s, Penitentiary	21
La. 8s Levee, bds	25
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101¾
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99
Mo. 6s, due in '77	99
Mo. 6s, due in '78	98½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	98½
Mo. 6s, due in '80	98½
Fund.Bds.,due in '94	96½
L. Bs.,due'81 to'91,in.	98¼
Asy. & Univ..due '92	95
H. & St. J., due '75	101½
H. & St. J., due '76	99
H. & St. J., due '86	95
H. & St. J., due '87	95
N. Y. R. B. Loan	108⅝

N. Y. C. B'ty L	109
N. Y. 6s, C. L.,'77	110
N. Y. 6s, C. L.,'78	110
N. Y. 6s, G. R.,'87	110
N. Y. 6s, G. C.,'87	110
N. Y. 6s, G. L.,'83	110
N. Y. 6s, G. L.,'91	115
N. Y. 5s, G. L.,'76	118
N.C.6s, old, J. & J	22
N.C.6s, old,A. & O	22
N.C.6s,N.C.R.J. & J.	50
N.C.6s,N.C.R.A &O.	50
N.C.6s,do. 7 off J.&J.	36
N.C.6s,do. 7 off A.&O.	36
N. C. F'd. Act, '66	17
N. C. N. bds., J. & J.	12½
N. C. N. bds., A. & O.	12½
S. C. 6s	30
S. C. 6s, J. & J	21⅛
S. C. 6s, A. & O	21
S. C. Non-F'd bds	6
Tenn. 6s, old	57¾
Tenn. 6s, new	57½
Tenn. 6s, new series	57½
Va. 6s, old	33
Va. 6s, new bds	39
Va. 6s new bds.,'67	38
Va. 6s, con. bds	57¼
Va. 6s, ex. mat'd c	54⅞
Va. 6s, deferred bds	11½

The following were to-day's bids for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus., 2d	102
Alb. & Sus., 3d	98
B., H. & E., 1st	23
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	51
Chic. & Alton, Inc	100½
Joliet & Chicago,1st	105
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c., 1st	112½
Cen. of N. J., 1st	108¾
Am. D'k & Imp. bs	102
M. & S. P., 1st.8s,P.D.	107¼
M. & S. P., 1st, 7 3-10, P. D	92¾
M. & St.P.7s,G.,R.D.	84
M. & S.P.1st, La C.D.	90¼
M. & St.P.,1st M.,I.& M. D	81
M. & S.P.,1stM. H.,& D	75
M. & S. P., 1st, M.C.& M	81½
M. & St. P., 2d	75½
C. & N. W., S. F	100
C. & N. W. Int. bs	97
C. & N. W., Con	89
C. & N. W., 1st	99¼
C. & N. W., Cp., G'd	81¾
Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s	85
Gal. & Chi. Ext	104
Gal. & Chi. 2d	101
Del., L. & W. 1st	101⅛
Mor. & Es. 1st	108
Mor. & Es. 2d	103
Mor. & Es. Cons	94
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	99¼
Erie 1st Ext	103
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	101
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	100½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	97¼
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	95½
Long Dock bds	100½
Han. & St. J. L. G	105
Han. & St. J. 8s, C	89½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75	100
Ced. F. & M. 1st	84
Ind., B. & W. 1st	40
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	100
M.S.N.I.S. F.7 ⅌ ct.	104½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd	104
Clev.,P.&Ash. old bs	102
Clev.,P.&Ash. n. bs	99

Detroit, M. & Tol. bs	99½
Buff. & State Line 7s	100
Kal. & W.Pigeon 1st	87
Lake Shore Div. bds	99
Lake Shore C. C. 1st	101
Lake Shore C. R. 1st	100
Lake Shore C. C. 2d	91
Marietta & Cin. 1st	103¾
M. C. Con. 7s. 1902	100¼
M. C. 1st, 8s,'82, S. F.	111
N. J. So. 1st, 6s	25
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100½
N. Y. Central 6s, '83	97¾
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	100
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	112⅛
H.R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	108¾
Hud. Riv. 7s, 3d, '75	100
Harlem 1st, 7s, Cp	107¾
Harlem 1st, 7s, Reg	107¾
North Missouri 1st	86
Ohio & Miss. Con	95¾
Ohio & Miss.2d, Con.	80
Central Pac. Gold bs	96⅝
Central Pac. S. A. bs	106
West. Pac. bds	86⅝
Union Pac. 1st bds	93⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	88⅝
Un.Pac. Inc. past due	90
Un.Pac. Sink. Fund	77⅞
Pacific of Mo. 1st	90
Pac. of Mo. 1st Caron.	70
Pac. of Mo. 2d	80
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	110½
C. & P. Cons. S. F	102½
Cle. & Pitts. 3d	101
Cle. & Pitts 4th	96½
C., C., & Ind. 1st	69½
St. L. & I. M. 1st	90½
St. L. & I. M. 2d	70½
Alt. & T. H. 2d	88
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc	73½
Tol., P. & War., W.D.	71
Tol., P. & War., 2d	40
Tol.,P.&W., Con. 7s	40
Tol. & Wab., 1st Ex	92¼
Tol.& Wab.1st,St.L.d.	74¾
Tol. & Wab. 2d	73
Gt. West. 1st, '88	88¾
Gt. West. 2d, '93	68

The earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company (and leased lines) were for the month of November, 1874, $406,900; 1873, $397,485; increase, $9,415.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 175.—*Haycroft* vs. *The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was a suit to recover the value of certain cotton belonging to Haycroft, which had been seized and sold by the Government. The petition charged that the United States had taken the cotton in Washington County, Miss., from the petitioner, who had given, as confessed, aid and comfort to the rebels; but alleged that the pardon of the President had restored the right to sue, and that an implied contract had arisen on the part of the Government to make proper compensation for the property. To this the Government answered that the action was not brought within two years after the close of the war, as it was provided it should be by the act (1863) giving the right of action. The court held that no action would lie for captured and abandoned property except under the act of 1863, and as the suit was not within the time prescribed by that act it could not be maintained, and the petition was dismissed. It is here claimed that the action can be maintained irrespective of the act of 1863, and that that act remitted the claimant to the Court of Claims under its general powers as heretofore established.

Casey & Bartley for appellant; the Attorney General and the Solicitor General for the Government.

No. 176.—*Lane* vs. *United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This cause presents the same question as that of No. 175, preceding, and the additional one, whether the right of those interested in the cotton depends in any way upon the status of their guardian, as they could have preferred their claim without using his name, stating their reasons for the omission, and he not being the claimant. The Government submits that non-age in a claimant is no exception to the operation of the statute in this class of cases, as it is in others.

Same counsel engaged.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Bostwick vs. Co-operative Building Association et al.; motion granted; memorandums.

Vail et al. vs. Lane; motion granted, without costs.

Steinert vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion granted.

Cunningham vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion denied.

Johnson vs. Dumas; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Flynn et al.; motion granted; memorandum.

Catherwood vs. Erie Railroad Company; memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Weatherhead vs. Waldron; order granted.

Davenport vs. Forrester; findings must be settled on notice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Selby vs. Selby; see memorandum for counsel.

McGarry vs. Smith; motion denied; see memorandum.

By Judge Robinson.

Booth vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; settled.

Hartman vs. The Mayor, &c.; complaint dismissed, with costs.

Underhill vs. Briant; findings settled.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, Dec. 4—1874, No. 39.—Peter E. N. Decker, appellant, vs. Phebe R. and Frank F. Saltsman, administrators, defendants; argument resumed this morning and concluded.

No. 38.—Ann Marsh et al., executors, &c., respondents, vs. the City of Brooklyn, appellant; submitted.

No. 42.—John Purcell, appellant, vs. John M. Jaycock et. al., respondents; argued by W. C. Pinger as counsel for appellant and John C. Hunt for respondent.

No. 87.—Isaac L. Wells appellants., vs. Edmund Miller, respondent; passed.

No. 107.—George K. Bennet, respondent, vs. John Southworth, appellant; passed.

No. 108.—Silas Rawson, et al., respondents, vs. Alexander Holland, Treasurer, &c., appellant; argued by Hamilton Cole, of counsel for appellant, and submitted for respondent.

No. 110.—David F. Barney, appellant, vs. The Oyster Bay and Huntingdon Steam-boat Company; argued by John M. Guiteau, of counsel for appellant, and by Thomas Young for respondent.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned to Monday, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

There will be no Chambers held in this Court on Saturday, Dec. 5, 1874, in consequence of the funeral of late Mayor W. F. Havemeyer. By Order of the Court,

N. JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE ELECTION.

Speaking of the charter election in its city, the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* of Wednesday says: With plenty of money on one side, not a cent on the other, and scarcely anybody but floaters voting, of course things are one way. The Democratic vote was just about the same as at the November election, while the Republican vote was nowhere. There was no heart, no expectation of winning, and no effort to win. Some of the wards could have been carried just as well as not, for the Republicans are all there yet, but they did not seem to care whether anything was done or not, and of course nothing was done. The Democrats have not only every candidate on the ticket at large, but every ward in the city, and they will have the felicity of conducting the city government for the next two years, while we shall be—audience.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 4, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	45
Bees-wax, pks	2
Beans, bbls	287
Copper, bbls	31
Copper, cakes	1,471
Cotton, bales	6,035
Flour, bbls	16,320
Meal, bags	671
Wheat, bushels	82,299
Corn, bushels	6,900
Oats, bushels	10,000
Malt, bushels	2,850
Barley, bushels	5,500
Peas, bushels	2,000
Seed, bags	476
C'ton-seed-oil, bbls	550
Dried Fruit, pks	278
Eggs, bbls	1,475
Hemp, bales	19
Hops, bales	146
Hides, No	551
Hides, bdls	256
Lead, pigs	1,257

Leather, sides	17,138
Molasses, bbls	1,787
Moss, bales	51
Pea-nuts, bags	591
Rice, pks	220
Resin, bbls	901
Spirits Turp., bbls	45
Beef, pks	272
Pork, pks	973
Cut-meats, pks	2,790
Lard, tcs	2,250
Lard, kegs	300
Butter, pks	4,924
Cheese, pks	4,995
Skins, bales	30
Sugar, bbls	345
Stearine, pks	50
Starch, pks	860
Tallow, pks	82
Tobacco, hhds	102
Tobacco, pks	505
Wool, bales	105
Whisky, bbls	919

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Killarney, for Liverpool—1,665 bales Cotton, 1,244 sks. Oil Cake, 4,472 bushels Peas, 3,600 Staves, 8,853 bushels Corn, 68 hhds. Tobacco, 8 tcs. Tobacco, 226 bxs. Bacon, 70 pks. Lard, 8,008 bushels Wheat, 250 bags Seed.

By the bark Rachele, for Liverpool—29,633 bushels Corn, 655 bales Cotton.

By the bark Vesta, for London—804 bags Dyestuffs, 35 tons Wood, 957 logs Wood.

By the steamer Glenfinlas, for London—25 bxs. Flavine, 100 bxs. Extract, 407 pks. Pork, 700 bales Domestics, 5,379 bxs. Cheese, 30 pks. Lard, 52 bxs. Bacon, 375 tcs. Beef, 983 bales Hops, 63 pks. Tea, 155 Tongues, 7,991 bushels Wheat, 8,023 bushels Corn, 50 cs. Sewing Machines, 898 bags Oil Cake, 2,550 bbls. Flour, 12 tcs. Tobacco, 7,200 Staves, 120 oks. Tallow.

By the steamer Italia, for Glasgow—390 pks. Butter, 1,208 bbls. Flour, 3,600 Staves, 2 Horses, 1,435 bags Oil-cake, 16,517 bushels Corn, 1,657 bbls. Apples, 200 tcs. Beef, 500 bags Bark, 16,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark J. Dubrovacki, for Cork—33,757 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Herzogin Anna, for Venice—16,234 cs. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark August, for Antwerp—2,315 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Martimquaise, for St. Pierre—500 bbls. Flour, 100 bags Corn, 60 bbls. Beef, 55 bbls. Pork, 8 pks. Ham, 14 cs. Lard, 10,000 Staves, 20 bbls. Beans, 20 bbls. Fish.

ASHES—Are quoted steady, but are very quiet. We quote: $6 50 for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The jobbing trade is fair in amount, and on a comparatively firm basis as to values on really desirable styles of work. The purchases are mostly in small quantities, in good part for assorting purposes and for prompt distribution in the retail line. Wholesale dealers are doing something in the way of meeting orders, which, though neither numerous nor very urgent, promise to soon relieve holders of the bulk of the unmarketed supplies. The bidding for goods in the auction-rooms is less satisfactory, and trade in this line drags somewhat.

BRICKS—Have been held with a fair show of confidence, with a good demand noted for most descriptions of stock. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $5 50@$6; Up-river, $6 50@$7 25; Haverstraw, $7 25@$8; Croton Front at $12 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$55 ⅌ 1,000.

CANDLES—Have been selling moderately in a jobbing way, on the basis of our quotations. Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., ⅌ lb.

COAL—The main call has been for Anthracite, prices of which have been quoted steady. Other kinds dull. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Though prices have favored buyers slightly, there has been very little demand noted for supplies; Maracaibo quoted at 27c.@29c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, but steady in the local market; 2,500 bags, by the Fairy Belle, sold at 17c., gold, and at Baltimore, 4,000 bags, by the Isel, reported on private terms. Other kinds dull and nominal. Java, in invoices, 24c.@28c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 16½c.@19¼c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18¾c., gold.

COTTON—There has been much less call for stock for early delivery, especially from shippers, and prices have been quoted weak and drooping, on more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 836 bales, (of which 252 bales were placed on last evening.) including 689 bales to spinners, and 147 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Middling, 15c.; Good Middling, 15⅝c. ⅌ lb. The business for forward delivery has been fairly active, but with liberal offerings, particularly toward the close, and Liverpool reports of a tame market, prices have weakened from the opening, and left off 1-32c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb. lower than yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,000 bales, (of which 5,600 bales were on last evening, and 19,400 bales to-day,) with 2,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options, closing at 14 19-32c.@14⅝c.; January, 14⅞c.; February, 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; March, 15 9-16c.; April, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; May, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; June, 16 7-16c., and July at 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c ⅌ lb., closing weak....The Cotton Exchange resolved to-day to close at noon to-morrow, in honor of the memory of the late Mayor Havemeyer....The receipts at this port to-day were 6,035 bales, including from Norfolk, 2,198 bales; Charleston, 970 bales; Morehead City, 691 bales; New-Orleans, 593 bales; Baltimore, 344 bales; Fernandina, 143 bales, Port Royal, 660 bales; rail, 526 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 33,795 bales, and for the week, 168,029 bales, against 165,525 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,445,357 bales, against 1,666,680 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six day's) exports to Great Britain, 94,315 bales; to the Continent, 23,010 bales. Stock in New-York, 117,194 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 577,354 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, Based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted steady on a fair inquiry. Staves, hhd., quoted at from $100@$200; do., pipe, at $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 55@40c.

CORDAGE—Has been quite dull at former figures.

EGGS—Have been quite moderately sought after since our last, within the range of from 24c.@32c. for ordinary to fancy, the main inquiry having been for stock available at 28c.@30c. for good to strictly choice marks. Limed stock quoted at 21c.@25c.

FISH—The market has been comparatively tame for most kinds of stock, with values, however, ruling steady. We quote Dry Cod at from $5@$6 50, chiefly at $5 75@$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $8@$9 ⅌ bbl. Pickled Herrings at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herrings, 35c.@40c., for scaled, and 30c.@35c. for No. 1 ⅌ box. Dutch Herrings, $1 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been in very good request and quoted steadier in price, Shipping Extras, in lines, attracting most attention, partly to arrive. Trade and Family Extras have been in moderate demand, in a jobbing way, within the previous range. The sales since our last have been 17,650 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour, at $3 60@$4 30, chiefly at $4@$4 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 85, chiefly at $4 40@$4 60 for about fair to good, and $4 65@$4 75 for choice; inferior to very choice Extra State at $5@$5 50; very choice to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 50, mainly at $5 15@$5 40; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 15@$5 35, mostly at $5 40@$5 75; Extras within the previous range. ....Included in the sales have been 8,100 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates, partly extra State, to arrive. The dealings in shipping Extras have been largely in State at from $5 15@$5 25 for standard to fair, and $5 50 for very choice lines....Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour continues in good demand, within the range of from $4 35@$5 75 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 425 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 75 for Superfine ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been fairly active, but rather less firm, within the range of from $4 25@$4 75 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western; $4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey; $4 90@$5 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,450 bbls., including 800 bbls. Brandywine at quoted rates....Corn-meal in sacks has been selling in lots at from $1 55@$2 ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been inactive, since our last, within the range of $7 50@$8 75 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate request within the range of $2 90@$3 30 ⅌ 100 lbs.. the latter for choice.

FRUIT—Business has been on a moderate scale, with prices ruling firm. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 10; 2,000 bxs. loose Muscatel at $3 70@$3 80; 1,900 half bxs. Valencia do. at 10¾c.; 300 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.@6⅜c.; 300 cases Figs, 50 bales Grenoble Walnuts, and 500 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been rather less sought after, particularly by export buyers, and with somewhat freer offerings, low grades have been quoted weaker in price, while prime Milwaukee stock, afloat, has been in moderate supply and quoted about steady, and choice Minnesota rather stronger and comparatively scarce. Winter Wheat has been steady, but without notable activity; prime to choice samples offered rather sparingly, especially red and amber. Sales have been reported since our last of 143,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 26 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 26 for very choice Minnesota; $1 13@$1 14 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, nearly all at $1 13½ for prime, afloat; $1 11 for prime new No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 10@$1 10½ for new No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 06@$1 09 for No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 08@$1 09, afloat; $1 06@$1 25 for ungraded Spring; $1 25@$1 36 for poor to very choice White Western; $1 26@$1 30 for fair ordinary to very choice Amber Western, and $1 18@$1 25 for poor to choice Red do....Corn has been in moderately active request, with old Mixed Western, afloat, quoted rather firmer, and in store about steady; new Mixed without important alteration. The export demand has been rather less urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at 92½c.@95c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 92½c.@93c. for fair to prime, in store, with 94½c., reported bid, and 95c. asked for strictly prime, afloat; 87c.@91c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, mainly at 90c.@90½c. for very good to prime; 90 for new White do.; 90½c.@92c. for new Yellow Western, odd lots....Rye held with confidence, but quiet; prime State, afloat, quoted at $1 asked, and 98c. bid....Barley has been in better demand, with prime to choice quoted much stronger on light offerings. Sales have been reported of 14,000 bushels two-rowed State at $1 30; 3,500 bushels fair four-rowed do. at $1 35; 4,000 bushels fair Canada West at $1 50, with strictly prime quoted up to $1 55 bid, with holders claiming 3c.@5c. a bushel more. Some foreign rumored sold at advanced figures, but without reliable particulars....Barley-malt quiet and unchanged.... Canada Peas inactive; last sold at $1 13, in bond. ....Buckwheat in very moderate request, with State quoted at 75c.@76c....Oats have been quoted stronger in price on a fairly active inquiry, on speculative and trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels at 68c.@70½c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western, mainly at 69½c.@69¾c. for prime, in store, and 70c. for prime afloat, with 70c. reported bid for very choice Chicago, in store, 68½c.@70½c. for Mixed State, from track and afloat, chiefly at 70c.
@70½c. afloat, 70c.@71c. for White State; 70c.@70¼c. for White Western, in store, (the latter being very scarce, afloat.)...Feed in moderate jobbing demand, quoted at from $20@$30, for inferior to very choice, the latter an extreme.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been lightly dealt in and quoted more or less nominal. Bags quoted at 11½c.@11¾c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c. Domestic Bagging at 11¼c.@11¾c.

HAY AND STRAW.—The has been a limited movement in Bale Hay for shipment and local use, with prices quoted about as before, including shipping grades quoted at 55c.@65c. for good to strictly prime retailing qualities at 65c.@$1; Clover, 50c.@60c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@55c. Straw has been inactive, selling in lots, including Rye, at 46c.@65c., Oat, 45c.@55c., and Wheat, 40c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been more active, but rather weaker in price; 2,000 bales sold at 7½c., gold. Of Sisal, 600 bales were disposed of at 5½c., gold. And of Jute Butts, 500 bales at 2⅜c., currency. Market otherwise dull. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for Undressed, and $220@$270 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 7½c.@8½c.; Sisal, 5½c.@5¾c.; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¼c.@2½c., currency, ⅌ lb. North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—The movements in most kinds are on a restricted scale. The current receipts are moderate. The demand, however, is rather limited. Prices are without important alteration. Common stock attracts most attention. Sales, 1,500 Buenos Ayres, 3,400 Dry Texas, 500 Wet-salted do., and 300 Mexican, on private terms.

HOPS—The demand has been good, chiefly for brewers' use, at rather firmer prices. The freighting difficulties have seriously checked the export movement. American, crop 1874, quoted at 35c.@45c.; American, crop 1873, 15c.@25c.; American, 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California. 1874, 40c.@48c. ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 2,160 bales, and since Sept 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 29,603 bales, against 9,916 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 53 bales, and since Sept. 1, 9,164 bales. The week's receipts here embraced liberal amounts of California.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been quoted firm on a fairly active business, within the range of $1 65@$1 70 for Eastern ⅌ M. Lime has been in moderate demand, with common Rockland quoted at $1 @$1 10, and Lump at $1 50@$1 60, afloat; State at 90c.@$1 25 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 50@$4 85; Roman, $4 25@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 10@$1 40, for home use and shipment, ⅌ bbl. Lumber has been generally quiet, yet without important alterations in values, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $16@$19 for lots to order, and $13@$16 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $18@$30; White Pine Boards, $18@$30; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ⅌ superficial foot. Shingles within the range of $7 50@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $10@$22 50 for Cypress.

LEATHER—The market shows more animation, and values are generally well supported, in view of the moderate arrivals and the reduced stocks. The demand from most sources is fair—that from manufacturers being more satisfactory than usual of late. Exporters are also buying, with comparative freedom, suitable grades of stock. Hemlock, Oak, and Union Crop Sole is of readier sale. Rough Upper stock is in request. Morocco is dull. Leather is rather quiet. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Taunages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25c.@25½c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28½c.@29½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ lb. Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 14c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@29c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Business in Ingot Copper has been rather active at firm prices, with sales of 800,000 lbs. Lake, in lots, at 23⅜c.@23½c., for early deliveries, and 24c. for January and February....Copper products have been in fair jobbing demand, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 22½c.@23c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 39c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ⅌ lb....Scotch Pig-iron has been offered sparingly and quoted firm on, however, a limited demand. Sales have been reported of 100 tons Coltness and 200 tons Glengarnock (part to arrive) on private terms. American Pig-iron generally dull and irregular; about 800 tons changed hands, in lots, at about quoted rates and 1,000 tons very low grade Forge sold at $20. Wrought Scraps quiet but steady. Iron Rails dull and weak. We quote Eglinton Pig at $37@$38; Glengarnock at $39@$40; Coltness, $42; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $26@$28; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forged, $24@$27; English Rails, $47@$50, gold; American Rails, nominally $50@$53, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $27@$30; Wrought Scrap, $29@$30 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15¼c., gold....Pig-lead has been in slack demand and weak in price. Ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75, and American at $6 25, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe 8¾c....Spelter has been in light request at $6 80@$7 12½, gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery....American Steel continues quiet at unchanged figures.... Regulus Antimony has been very dull, within the range of 12¼c.@12½c., gold, ⅌ lb....Shot quoted firm at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb....Pig-tin has been inactive, but stiffly held. Straits now quoted at 22½c.@23c.; English at 21½c.@21¾c.; Refined at 21¾c.@22c., and Banca at 25½c.@25¾c., gold. Tin Plates in limited demand, with sales reported of 500 bxs. Charcoal at $9 37½, gold, and small lots of other kinds within our range. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 37½@$9 87½; I. C. Coke, $7 25@$7 62½; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½....Zinc has been very quiet on the basis of 8¾c., gold.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet since our last, with quotations nominally unchanged. Of new crop New-Orleans, 45 bbls. sold, in lots at 62c.@65c. for prime to choice, and of foreign, 50 hhds. Porto Rico, in lots, at 47c.@55c., and 40 hhds. Demerara, in lots, at 45c.@48c. ⅌ gallon.

NAILS—Have been inactive since our last, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 50@$3 60, in large and small lots; 8d. and 9d., $3 85; 6d. and 7d., $4 10; 4d. and 5d., $4 40; 2d. and 4d., $5 10; 3d., fine, $5 85; 2d., $6 06; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $1; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 25@$5 25.

NAVAL STORES—Resin very quiet; strained quoted at $2 25@$2 30; sales 125 bbls., at quotations; 200 bbls. No. 2, at $2 50; and 300 bbls. No. 1, at $3 50@$4 75, ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch quiet, as last quoted. ....Spirits Turpentine dull, at 35c. for merchantable; sales 125 bbls., in lots.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been very quiet, since our last, at unchanged prices. Linseed and Lard have been in moderate request, and held with more firmness. Menhaden has been inactive and somewhat irregular in price. Most other kinds have been lightly dealt in, at about previous rates. We quote: Crude Whale, 61c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 12½, for good to strictly choice, and 82½c.@95c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified do., 57½c.@60c.; Linseed-oil from 79c.@80c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 17½@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@44c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@50c.; Yellow do., 53c.@58c.; White do., 60c.@66c.; Paraffine, 23c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 05; Cocoa-nut-oil, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally quoted stronger, with a better demand noted, especially for Refined, of which 7,000 bbls. have been reported sold for early delivery, here at 10¾c.@11c., closing at 10⅞c.@11c.; 2,000 bbls. at Philadelphia, at 10⅝c., now held there at 10¾c., and 5,000 bbls. at Baltimore at 10⅜c.... Crude, in bulk, in request, with early deliveries, quoted at 5¼c....Refined, in cases, 16¼c.@16½c....City Naphtha, 10½c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A very light business has been reported in Pork, at less buoyant prices; sales for early delivery, 150 bbls. Western Mess at $21, with new do. quoted nominally at $21 for uninspected; and Prime Mess and Extra Prime, as in our last. For forward delivery, no important movements reported....Dressed Hogs in demand, with City quoted at 8¾c.@9c., and Western at 8½c. for the odd lots yet arriving....Cut-meats have been quiet but steady, with sales reported of 500 fresh Hams at 10⅞c.; small lots of Pickled Hams at 11½c., and Smoked Hams at 13c.@13¼c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.@8c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 9c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10¼c.; 5,000 lbs. Smoking Bellies at 10½c....Bacon steady, but not active. Sales, 50,000 bxs. City Long Clear at 11¼c., and 10,000 lbs. do., in bulk, at 10¾c....Lard has been fairly active again to-day, opening more firmly, but closing 3-16c. ⅌ lb. off the best prices of the day. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 860 tcs. Western Steam at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., closing at 13¾c.@13 13-16c.; small lots of City Steam at 13⅝c., quoted at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; No. 1 City at 13½c.; and 500 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 14½c., quoted at 14⅜c.@14½c., with West India stock at 14c.@14⅛c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,750 tcs., December options, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., closing at 13¾c.@13 13-16c.; 5,750 tcs., January, at 13 13-16c.@14c., closing at 13 13-16c.; 2,500 tcs., February, at 14c.@14⅛c., closing at 14c. asked; and 3,500 tcs.. March, at 14 3-16c.@14¼c.; and 250 tcs., seller six months, at 13¾c....Beef quiet at unchanged figures; sales, 200 tcs. Philadelphia at $25....Butter and Cheese moderately sought after on the basis of yesterday's quotations.

RICE—Has been held with confidence, especially domestic, which has been in most request. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 50 @$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 12½@$6 37½, and in bond, at $2 75@$3, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 50, and in bond, at $4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEED—Clover has been quoted less firm on a restricted inquiry; sales, 300 bags, reported at 10c., quoted at 10c.@10¼c. for prime to very choice; Rough Flax inactive at $2 05@$2 10; Timothy at $2 75@$2 85 ⅌ bushel; Calcutta Linseed less sought after at $2 40, gold, ⅌ 56 lbs.

SOAP—Has been selling moderately, chiefly in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9⅜c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The dealings have been almost wholly in lots at about former quotations. Invoices in very light request, as a rule. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 25 for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 08@$1 11; Cassia, 24c.; Cloves, 41c.@43c. East India Pepper at 21c.@21½c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27c.; Pimento at 11¾c.@12c.; Ginger, 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—An active business has been transacted in Raw, prices of which have been quoted steady. The demand has been mostly for refining stock, and from a few leading refiners. Holders have met the wants of purchasers with promptness at the current quotations. Sales have been made of 3,977 hhds., 374 bxs., 14 tcs., and 35 bbls., including 1,401 hhds. Centrifugal, within the range of 8⅞c.@9¼c.; 2,560 hhds. good common to about scant prime refining Cuba at 8c.@8 7-16c., chiefly within the range of 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good, 16 hhds., 14 tcs. and 35 bbls. Jamaica at 8c.@8¼c., and 374 bxs. Derosne at 9c., ⅌ lb. We quote fair Refining at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 clayed stock at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅞c.@9⅜c.; Manila, bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugars at 6¾c.@8c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been more active and reported firmer, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c. Granulated at 10½@10⅝c.; A's at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Has been fairly active at about steady rates; sales equal to 240,000 lbs., good to strictly prime, at 8⅝c.@8 13-16c., ⅌ lb....Of Stearine, 26 tcs. Western sold at 15c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited request at previous quotations; sales, 500 half chests Green and 800 half chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—An active inquiry prevails for Kentucky Leaf, mostly on export account, at firm prices. Several extensive shipments have been contracted for, mostly for Italian ports, for which four or five charters have been made within the week. Seed Leaf has also been in fair request at former figures. Spanish Tobacco has been moderately sought after. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 700 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11½c.@25c.; 1,100 cases Ohio, and 250 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf, on private terms; 27 cases 1870 Connecticut at 10c.; 80 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 41c., and 300 bales Havana, in lots, at 85c.@$1 15 ⅌ lb. A good demand has also been noted for Manufactured stock, which has been held more confidently within our range, including Black Work, Common and Medium, 20c.@23c.; Good and Fine, 25c.@27c.; Bright Work, Common and Medium, 28c.@33c.; Good and Fine, 38c.@54c.; Negrohead, 38c.@40c. ⅌ lb., in bond.

WHALEBONE—Has been in demand, but scarce, and held rather above the views of buyers; quoted $1 15 for Arctic, gold, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 03; sales, 400 bbls. Also, 50 bbls. Alcohol at $1 02 ⅌ proof gallon.

WOOL—While holders have been reserved in their
offerings of stock, both Domestic and Foreign, and have been insisting on full asking prices for really desirable grades, the general movement has been rather more active, manufacturers having been buying more freely, while the inquiry on trade account has been comparatively fair. Domestic Fleece has been in most favor, especially medium and fine grades. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 209,000 lbs. Domestic Fleeces, part at 47c.@55c.; 36,000 lbs. Unwashed do., 35c.@43c.; 10,000 lbs. Tub Washed do., 57½c.@60c.; 31,500 lbs. Scoured Fleece, part at 58c.@91c.; 30,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at 35c.@44c. for extra; 407 bags Super Pulled, mainly at 42½c.@50c., the higher price for extra, and 46c.@47½c. for Super; 75,000 lbs. Combing at from 43c.@65c. for Unwashed and Washed; 3,000 lbs. Combing Delaine at 61½c.; 5,000 lbs. Combing Pulled on private terms: 41,500 lbs. Texas, 48c.@52½c.; 175 bales Oregon, mainly at 43c.@45c.; 94,000 lbs. Texas, within the range of 26c.@34½c., the inside price for very low; 66,000 lbs. and 94 bales Spring California at 30c.@34c.; 70 bales Fall California, and 47,000 lbs. do., chiefly at from 19c.@20c.; 35 bales Cape at 33⅛c.; 15,000 lbs. do. at 32c.; 50 bales Australian at 45c.; 5,000 lbs. do. on private terms; 40 bales Donskoi on private terms; 15,000 lbs. Noils at 45c.@55c., and 3,000 lbs. do. at 47c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—A very firm market has been noted in the way of berth freights, especially for Grain and Provision room, which has been offered reservedly, and has been in comparatively good demand. There has been less inquiry for accommodation for Cotton; quotations, however, ruling as before. The chartering movement has been quite moderate. Rates have been quoted firm. Tonnage has been in reduced supply. The limited demand has been mostly for Petroleum, Tobacco, and Cotton tonnage....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 300 hhds. Tallow at 33s. ⅌ ton; 300 bbls. Resin on private terms; 50 tons Measurement Goods on private terms, [illegible] at 20s.; and by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 9½d.@10d. ⅌ bushel; 200 bags Seed, 300 bbls. Apples, 3,500 Staves on private terms, and 35 tons Measurement goods reported at 50s. ⅌ ton....For London, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ⅌ bushel; 900 cs. Cheese, ⅜d. ⅌ foot, running measurement; and by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 1,300 bxs. Cheese and 7,500 Staves on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 10d; and by sail, 24,000 bushels do. at 11d. ⅌ bushel; also, an American ship, 1,058 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Cork and orders, a British bark, [illegible] with about 3,850 quarters Grain (a recharter), at 8s. 6d., with small and medium size vessels held at 8s. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by sail, 6,000 Staves on private terms; also, a [illegible] ship, 892 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia (a recharter), at 5s.; and a Belgian ship, 724 tons, (now here), with about 5,000 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 600 bxs. Bacon (January shipments) at 52s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Gibraltar, by sail, 50 cases Tobacco (to complete cargo) at an exceptionally low rate....For the Mediterranean, Tobacco tonnage was in demand, and quoted at 37s. 6d.@40s. for Italian ports direct....For Malta, by sail, 50 cases Chairs at 15c....For Anjiers and orders, for Java ports, a new American bark, 700 tons, (to arrive here from Boston,) hence with Petroleum, in cases, (as bulk of cargo,) at 30c., and Measurement Goods to complete loading, at current rates....For Kingston, Jamaica, an American schooner, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 50c. ⅌ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, an American bark, 425 tons, (now at Fall River,) with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 ⅌ bbl., and 5 ⅌ cent. primage....For Savannah, an American schooner, [illegible] tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For New-York, an American schooner, 147 tons, (now here,) with general cargo, from a Mexican port, at $1,650, currency.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 4, 1874.

Trade in Live Stock on yesterday and to-day was fair and small. The fresh arrivals of yesterday did not come to hand on time and were chiefly sold off with the flocks and herds fresh to hand. While the markets closed only a few head of Beeves remained unsold, but several flocks of Sheep were held on sale. Beeves sold at 7c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weights 4¼ cwt. @ 10 cwt. on 55 lbs. and 60 lbs., net. Milch Cows not quoted. Veals nominal at 10c.@11c. ⅌ lb.; Calves at $6@$16 ⅌ head; Sheep at 5¼c.@6¾c. and Lambs at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs not on sale; dressed, 8¾c.@8⅞c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—S. Moses held on sale 16 Steers and Oxen, mixed. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for Bay & Co. 34 poor Virginia Steers at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 4½ cwt.; for Mr. Bay, 16 poor Ohio Steers, Cows and Oxen at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; for O. N. Fitch, 19 poor Ohio Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; Fitch held on sale 34 Illinois Steers. Coney & Mc[illegible] son sold for J. D. Dadisman 48 Kentucky Steers, common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight [illegible] cwt.; for A. J. Dunn, 93 common Kentucky Steers at 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 40 Virginia Heifers, and Steers at 8c. ⅌ lb., weight 4¾ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixel & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Goldschmidt sold 114 coarse Missouri Steers, from 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight [illegible] cwt.; 45 Illinois Steers, from poor to fair, at 9½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; [illegible] nois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. D. Waixel sold 62 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., and $1 on ⅌ head, weight 6 cwt.; sold in part 52 poor quality Illinois Steers at 9[illegible] ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 46 poor Illinois Steers at 8c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt., and $[illegible] ⅌ head; 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., and $[illegible] ⅌ head, weights 6½ cwt., strong, to 7 cwt.; had on sale 33 Missouri Steers. W. A. Dudley sold 38 Missouri Steers at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 52 poor Missouri Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 32 poor Missouri Steers at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 16 Missouri Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 10 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6[illegible] cwt. F. Samuels sold 54 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong; held on sale 15 Iowa Steers, 54 Illinois [illegible] Toffey & Sons sold 90 Cherokee [illegible] at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt.; held on sale 19 Missouri Steers. C. F. Hauver sold 192 State Sheep, weight 77 lbs. ⅌ head, at 5¼c. ⅌ lb. P. Kase & [illegible] sold 23 Jersey Ewes, weight 2,630 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 98 Jersey Sheep, weight 8,250 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale, 200 Jersey Sheep and 3 cars of Kentucky Sheep. J. N. Pidcock sold 199 Indiana Sheep, weight 16,090 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 27 Ohio Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 29 Ohio Sheep, weight 3,030 lbs., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 210 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,900 lbs., at [illegible] ⅌ lb.; 184 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,110 lbs., at [illegible] lb.; held on sale 8 cars of Ohio and Indiana Sheep to hand.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 180 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,750 lbs., at [illegible] ⅌ cwt.; 380 Sheep, weight 38,010 lbs., at 5⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 156 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,080 lbs., at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale 3 cars of Colorado Sheep, and 2 cars of Ohio and Missouri Sheep. P. Lerch sold 245 Sheep, weight 18,630 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 225 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at $5 43¾ ⅌ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & [illegible] sold 35 State Sheep, weight 3,140 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; [illegible] State Sheep, weight 5,550 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 27 [illegible] State Sheep, weight 5,180 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight 3,340 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 119 [illegible] Sheep, weight 17,500 lbs., at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 89 [illegible] weight 7,220 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale 4 [illegible] Sheep. J. Kirby sold 105 Sheep, weight 7,920 lbs., at $5 20 ⅌ cwt.; 180 Sheep, weight 19,180 lbs., at [illegible] ⅌ lb.; held on sale 6 cars of Sheep.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—425 head of horned Cattle, 2,348 Sheep, [illegible] Hogs, 23 Mules.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—4,820 Hogs, 21 Calves, 1,737 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—5,600 Sheep and Lambs, [illegible] Calves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 476 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,313 head, or 439 cars, against 544 cars for the same time last week. No sales were reported to-day, and there were no buyers in attendance. All stock in the yards unsold will be shipped East in first lots.... Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,000 head, against 10,400 head for the same time last week. The market closed weak; Canada Lambs, $6 25@$6 50; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 25; Western Sheep, $4@$5; no sales reported. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 29,[illegible] head, against 32,400 head for the same time last week. The market was active; Yorkers, $6 50@$7; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 40; about 2,500 head changed hands.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600 head; market very dull; sales of good native Steers at $5[illegible] Texans, $2 60@$4 50; shipments, 1,100 head. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; market active and higher; firm for the best grades; poor to good, $6 25@$6 [illegible]; choice to extra, $7@$7 60; closing firm; shipments, 6,500 head. Sheep firmer and higher, at $3@$[illegible]; shipments, 1,600 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Flour firm and scarce for low grades; Superfine Winter, $4 10@$4 25; Extra, $4 25@$4 40. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 08½@$1 09. Corn firmer; New Mixed, 67c.@[illegible]. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2, 57c.@59c. [illegible] firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 35; Choice to Fancy, $1 [illegible] $1 57½. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1, $1 06. Whisky quiet at 99c. Pork firmer for spot; [illegible] cash; $20 62½@$20 75, February; $21, March. Bulk Meats flat; buyers and sellers apart; [illegible] 7¼c. for Shoulders, 10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, [illegible] for Clear Sides. Green Meats ¼c. lower, without buyers. Bacon flat. Lard firmer and higher for future; held at 13¼c. cash; sales at 13⅝c., February [illegible] March. Live Hogs firm; common, $6 50@$7 [illegible]; extra, $7@$7 75, principally at $7@$7 40. Cattle, improved demand; only poor grades on the market; little doing. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye; 9,500 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—Cotton easier; not quotably lower; Low Middling, 14c.@14⅛c. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat—Western quiet; Southern firm; Amber Western, $1 20@$1 30; No. 1 Red Western, $1 25@$1 26; No. 2 do., $1 24; No. 3 do., $1 18; Rejected, $1 15; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 28; Amber do., $1 35@$1 38; White do., $1 20@$1 26. Corn firmer; White Southern, 80c.@85c.; Yellow do., 81c.@85c.; new Mixed Western, 86c. Oats quiet, firm, and unchanged. Rye firm at unchanged prices. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet for want of stock. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—Cured Shoulders wanted; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Half Cured, ½c.@¾c. lower. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c. Sugar Hams unchanged. Lard—new Western steam, 14¼c.; Refined, 14⅞c.@15c. Western Butter steady and in fair demand; choice Tub, 33c.@35c.; do Rolls, 30c.@33c. Petroleum quiet at $4 93@$4 95. Coffee—stock light; fair to prime Rio, 17½c.@19¼c. Whisky firm and scarce.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour 15,890 bbls.; Wheat, 31,700 bushels; Corn, 6,800 bushels; Oats, 2,800 bushels; Barley, 381 bushels. Canal shipments to Lockport, 6,000 bushels Wheat. Rail exports—Wheat, 45,813 bushels; Corn, 5,180 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 25@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat firm; buyers and sellers 1½c.@2c. apart; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 07; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 16@$1 17; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 04@$1 05; Red Winter, $1 16; White Winter, $1 21@$1 26. Corn quiet; sales, 7,000 bushels new Mixed Western, on track, at 80c.; old No. 2 Western held at 85c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 58c.@59c. Rye nominally 96c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 30@$1 40; State, $1 [illegible] $1 30. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 60@$1 [illegible]; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Dressed Hogs, 9c.@[illegible]. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 4.—Flour quiet and nominal. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92c.; No. 2 do., 89⅝c.; January, 90⅞c.; February, 92¼c. Oats steady and firmer; in good demand; No. 2, in store, 54c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 73c. Rye quiet and nominal; No. 2, in store, 96c. Barley excited; prices higher; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 30; January, $1 32; No. 3 Spring, $1 14½. Provisions firm; Pork—Mess, $20, cash; February held at $21. Lard—[illegible] Mess, $18; Extra Prime, $15 50. Hams—Sweet Pickled nominal at 11½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c., loose; Middles, 10c.@10¼c., boxed. Lard—
Prime, 13½c.@14c. Dressed Hogs quiet; nominal at $8@$8 25. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 82,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 16,000 bbls.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 Spring, 92c.@93c.; No. 2 do., 90½c., cash or December; 91½c., January; No. 3 do., 84c.; Rejected, 80½c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 67c. cash; 68¼c., January; New Rejected, 62½c.@63c.; Old No. 2 Mixed, 70½c. cash; 74¼c. December; 72¼c. May. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 54c. cash; 53¾c. January; Rejected, 50c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 95c. Barley opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 28, cash; $1 29 January; No. 3 do., $1 12. Seeds—Timothy steady at $2 25@$2 60; Clover, $5 50@$5 70. Dressed Hogs in good demand at $7 50@$8. Pork opened firm, but closed dull at $20, cash. Lard steady at 13⅛c., cash; $13 65 February. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 97c. On the call of the Board in the afternoon, Wheat was firmer at 90⅝c. bid December, 91⅝c. January. Corn dull at 74c., cash; 74⅜c. all the year. Pork sold at $20, cash; $20 55 February. Lard 13c.@[illegible] 15, cash; $13 55 February. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Flour dull; treble extra, $5@$5 75; choice, $6@$6 50. Corn dull and weaker; 67c.@68c. for all kinds; sales at 90c. Oats dull and declining at [illegible] Bran quiet at $1 12½@$1 15. Hay dull in good supply; prime, $25. Pork flat; nominally at $21 50. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear-rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15c. Hams in good demand; choice new 15½c.@16c. Lard—Tierce scarce at 15¼c.@15½c.; keg dull at 15½c. Sugar in good demand; inferior, 4½c.@5½c.; common, 5¾c.@6c.; fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@7⅝c.; prime to strictly prime, 7¾c.@8¼c.; stock, 1,520 hhds. Molasses in active demand; common, 40c.@42c.; fair, 47c.@50c.; prime to choice, 52c.@57c.; stock, 2,230 bbls. Whisky dull at $1 05. Coffee quiet; fair to prime jobbing at 18½c.@20c. Corn-meal dull at $3 90.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Flour firm but less active; Superfine, $3 75@$4; Extras, $4 25@$4 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family Extra, $5 25@$6; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 50@$6 50; High Grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 22@$1 25; Amber, $1 24@$1 26; White, $1 40@$1 42. Corn steady; New Yellow, 82c.@84c.; New Mixed, 84c.; White, 82c. Oats steady; White, 66c.@67c.; Mixed, 65c. Petroleum easier; Refined, 10⅜c.; Crude, 8c.@8¼c., in bbls.; $5 in bulk. Whisky quiet at $1 02. Butter steady; New York State and Bradford County Choice, 42c.@43c.; Prime Western, 35c.@36c.; Choice Western Rolls, 34c.@35c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs easier; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 32c.@33c.; Western, 30c.@32c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Wool firm; inactive; holders not anxious to sell. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 55c.@57½c.; Coarse, 50c.@52c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 48c.@50c.; Medium, 53c.@55c.; Coarse, 50c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; do., unwashed, 43c.@48c. Canada, combing, 63c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 40c.@42c.; Tubwashed, 55c.@60c. Colorado, washed, 30c.@35c.; do., unwashed, 24c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, Pulled, 42½c.@47c.; No. 1 and Super, Pulled, 42c.@47c. Texas, Fine and Medium, 26c.@33c.; Texas, Coarse, 21c.@24c. California, Fine and Medium, 27c.@34c.; California, Coarse, 20c.@25c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and scarce; Red, $1 08@$1 12. Corn firm at 70c.@72c. Oats steady at 57c.@60c. Rye steady at $1 08. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Pork firm and in fair demand at $20 50, spot; $21, January; $21 50, buyer February; $22, buyer, March. Lard quiet; Steam easy at 13⅝c.; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats firm; in light demand; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c.@10⅝c., all partly cured, loose. Bacon unchanged; only a jobbing trade. Green Meats firmer; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 9¾c.; Hams, 11c.@11½c. for 16@14 lbs. average. Whisky steady at 97c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 11; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 09@$1 09½; December, $1 09; January, $1 11½@$1 12; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2 at $1 08½; No. 3 at $1 03. Corn steady; High Mixed, 71c.; January, 71½c.; Low Mixed, 69½c.@69¾c.; no grade, 69¼c.; damaged, 61c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 55½c.@56c.; Michigan, 56c. Clover-seed, $5 62½@$5 70. Dressed Hogs, $8 25@$8 50. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Flour steady; sales, 2,500 bbls. Wheat firm, but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22; extra White Michigan, $1 40. Corn steady; sales, 1,600 bushels new High Mixed at 92c. Barley quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 46. Corn-meal—$38 for Bolted; $37 for Unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c. Lake Receipts—15,800 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bushels Barley, 1,800 bushels Rye.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn steady; Ear, 58c.@60c.; shelled, 67c., new; old, 71c.@73c., in elevator. Oats steady at 54c.@56c., in elevator. Rye, 90c.@95c. Barley, $1 20@$1 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Hogs, $6 50@$7; receipts, 8,500.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 16; No. 1 at $1 11⅛@$1 12. Corn steady at 75c. Oats in good demand at 55c. Hogs lower at $8 10@$8 30. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Wheat—The first sale for weeks was made to-day; it was of 2,200 bushels Red, ungraded, on private terms. Rye steady at 90c. in the street. Corn dull; sales of 6 cars new High Mixed Western at 92½c. Oats in fair inquiry, but higher prices are asked; sales, 8 cars of Nos. 1 and 2 Mixed State at 65c. Barley quiet. Malt steady.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 4.—Hogs—Receipts 6,500 head; market slow for common grades, and active for good grades; sales of Common at $6 50@$6 80; Medium to Fair Packing, $7@$7 25; Good Packing and Butchers', $7 35@$7 50; Choice held higher; some 7,000 head unsold; shipments, 413 head.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 4.—At the Brokers' Board tonight Lard sold at 13¾c. for March; 13½c. offered for February, cash, the differences paid now, and 13⅛c. bid, cash. Hams in pickle, 11½c. bid for specified City brands, 14 lbs. average, seller January. Pork, $20 90 for March, $20 50 for February.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn active and higher at 76c.@78c. Oats unchanged. Rye in fair demand and higher at $1. Pork firmer at $21 50. Bacon—None here. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard, 14½c.@15¼c. Whisky, 98c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 4.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 32c. Rosin quiet at $1 95 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for Hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip; $2 60 for Virginia. Tar steady at $1 85.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 4.—Flour unchanged. Corn and Oats—Market bare. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard unchanged. Bulk Meats dull and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 4.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 4.—Cotton active and firm; middling, 14⅜c.; low middling, 14⅛c.; good ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 3,900 bales; gross, 3,900 bales; exports to France, 872 bales; to the Channel, 1,321 bales; sales, 4,569 bales; stock, 67,981 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 22,318 bales; gross, 22,647 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,924 bales; to France, 872 bales; to the Continent, 1,249 bales; to the Channel, 1,321 bales; coastwise, 2,006 bales; sales, 15,336 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 10,101 bales; gross, 11,427 bales; exports to France, 5,326 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 141,534 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 44,089 bales; gross, 53,538 bales; exports to Great Britain, 30,321 bales; to France, 15,383 bales; to the Continent, 524 bales; coastwise, 4,341 bales; sales, 33,700 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 4.—Cotton unchanged; middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,937 bales; exports to the Channel, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 1,472 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 43,572 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 20,604 bales; gross, 20,619 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,332 bales; to the Continent, 2,600 bales; to the Channel, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 9,835 bales; sales, 13,300 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14 1-16c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 5,818 bales; gross, 9,320 bales; exports coastwise, 1,5333 bales; sales, 2,284 bales; stock, 100,890 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 30,177 bales; gross, 33,679 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,068 bales; to France, 4,142 bales; to the Continent, 784 bales; coastwise, 6,079 bales; sales, 10,990 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14 1-16c.; net receipts, 5,618 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,349 bales; to the Continent, 430 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 55,258 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 22,697 bales; gross, 23,907 bales; exports to Great Britain, 19,337 bales; to France, 1,430 bales; to the Continent, 430 bales; coastwise, 5,526 bales; sales, 12,500 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 4.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 3,857 bales; shipments, 3,433 bales; stock, 1874, 51,939 bales; 1873, 42,092 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 20,240 bales; shipments, 12,394 bales; sales, 11,650 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 4—12:30 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92. Erie Railway Shares, 24¾@25.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25@25¼.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5 7-16 ⅌ cent., which is 9-16 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £180,000.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares 24¾@25. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 87½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 71,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export and 3,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 506,000 bales, including 132,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 46,000 bales, including 30,000 bales American; actual export, 8,000 bales. The stock afloat is 46,000 bales, including 347,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 9-16d.; do., do., shipped January and February, at 7 11-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, including 6,000 quarters American. Provisions—Bacon, 53s. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 56s. for Short Clear Middles; Lard, 65s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 13-16d. Provisions—Lard, 65s. ⅌ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,900 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. California White Wheat, average, 9s. 10d.@10s. 4d. ⅌ cental; do. Club, 10s. 4d.@10s. 7d.; Red Western Spring, 8s. 8d.@9s. 2d; Red Winter, 9s. 5d.@9s. 9d. Corn, 38s. 9d.@39s. ⅌ quarter. Peas, 44s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable December, at 7 13-16d.

5 P. M.—Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower.

LONDON, Dec. 4—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 24s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—Petroleum, 26½f. for fine Pale American.

THE CITY MARSHALS.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Messrs. Breen & Gearon applied for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Marshal Phillips, committed for contempt of court in violating an order of the Marine Court. The writ was granted, returnable on Monday morning.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOME AND FOREIGN NOTES.

A school is soon to be opened at Sitka. The town contains between thirty and forty children of school age.

The Christmas recess of Harvard University, this year, will be from Dec. 24, 1874, to Jan. 6, 1875, both days included.

Between seventy and eighty women are now studying in Boston University, and a still larger number in its preparatory departments.

The Rochester School Board rescinded their resolution to close the public schools on the 30th ult. in consequence of the want of funds.

The Sanscrit class in Boston University includes two young ladies, who are probably the first of their sex in America to undertake this difficult study.

By vote of the faculty of Harvard 300 marks of censure will be sufficient this year to prevent seniors from getting their degree, and 200 marks will give a special probation.

The Harvard Glee Club will start on their tour Monday, Dec. 28, visiting in turn New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, probably giving a second concert at the former place on their return.

Ex-Gov. Hoffman has accepted an invitation to deliver the valedictory address before the Albany Medical College on the 22d of December. The number of candidates for graduation is between forty and fifty.

The inventory of the estate of the late Samuel Williston, of Easthampton, Mass., foots up $1,015,111, and the residue that was to go to Amherst College, after all the other bequests were paid, will amount to $288,000.

There are in West Virginia 171,793 children of school age, of whom 81,100 attend school, and consequently 90,693 receive no education whatever, save such as they can avail themselves of at home. The number of schools in the State is 2,857.

The Grand Jury of Walton County, Florida says: "The public school system, which met with much disfavor at first, is now, under the efficient and impartial management of the officers connected with it, quite popular and giving general satisfaction."

The various projects for the unification of the educational interests of this State have been frequently discussed. The matter has now been placed in the hands of a sub-committee, who will present their report at an adjourned meeting to be held in Albany, Jan. 1.

It appears from statistics prepared by the Massachusetts State Board of Education that the cost of education per pupil in the State incorporated academies is nearly $35 per year, while in the private academies it is only $33. In the Boston Latin School the cost is $170 per pupil.

At a meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, held in Boston 27th ult., the project of uniting the several teachers' journals now published in the different States of New-England into one was placed in the hands of an advisory board.

Mr. Corcoran's promised gift to Columbia College, Washington, D. C., is not $25,000, as stated in some of our exchanges, but $250,000. This sum is to be paid on condition that the friends of the university raise an additional $100,000 by the 1st of January next. The subscription still lacks about $30,000.

The Board of Regents of the State University, Kansas, have selected Rev. James Marvin, D. D., as President of the University, to succeed Gen. Fraser, who has just been elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, his term of office beginning in January next. The Lawrence *Journal* says that Dr. Marvin is a life-long educator, a man of great enthusiasm, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Indiana Supreme Court has decided that colored children are not entitled to the public school benefits of that State, because the State Constitution provides that only the children of "citizens" are entitled to those benefits, and that colored people, not having been "citizens" when the State Constitution was adopted, the Fourteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, subsequently adopted, does not supersede this provision of the State Constitution.

The new catalogue of Colby University, Maine, contains the names of eighty-two students. The freshman class numbers thirty-two, which is more than any other college in the State has. The Faculty comprises a President and seven Professors. This college is trying the plan of educating the sexes together. There is now one young lady in the senior class, four in the sophomore, and two in the freshman. Although the plan is as unpopular with the majority of the students as it is with the Alumni, nothing of an unpleasant character has marked its trial.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* says: "A letter was received 24th ult. from Miss Susie E. Wade, formerly of Winona, and a graduate of the First State Normal School in this city, announcing her safe arrival at Buenos Ayres on the 7th of October, after a delightful voyage. On their arrival at Buenos Ayres they were most cordially received, and upon presentation of their credentials they were promptly furnished with their appointments direct from the Argentine Republic, as teachers in the State Normal School at Parana. Miss Wade is enthusiastic over the country and the prospects of the school, which will not open until March. Miss Wade receives a salary of $1,200 a year and her passage paid."

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Nashua, N. H., says: "The public mind has been considerably exercised for the past few days over the disclosure of a criminal negligence in the affairs at the Mount Pleasant School-house, by which about a dozen children have died of disease, others passed through severe sickness, and not a few, including the teachers, made temporary invalids or affected with boils or scrofula sores, caused by breathing the polluted air that has infested the building from neglected earth closets. Although the facts have been known for several weeks to individuals it was not until recently that the public were apprised of the condition of affairs. It appears that one of the Mayor's children was taken sick, and when he inquired the cause of the physician, Dr. George Gray, he was told to visit Mount Pleasant School-house. He did so, but found affairs in such a terrible condition that he summoned the Board of Health." An investigation was made by the board, who found the earth closets in a terrible condition, saw-dust having been used instead of dry earth, and the contents of the closets allowed to flow out on the floor.

The annual report of the officers of the Purdue Agricultural University, located at Lafayette, Ind., shows that the institution was opened for the reception of students Sept. 16, 1874. Entrance examinations were held ten succeeding days, and thirty-nine applicants were admitted. Nineteen have since applied, seven of whom failed to pass, and five of the original number were dropped, leaving forty-six students at present. The expenditures have been for building, $139,559 63. There are a farm-house, barn, dormitory, boarding-house, laboratory, and military hall. The other expenditures make a total of $186,686 23, of which $26,000 were paid for eighty-six and a half acres of land. There is in the hands of the Treasurer $23,000 of Tippecanoe County bonds, and John Purdue owes on his donation $15,000 due May next, and $15,000 each May for five years. The value of the entire donations, other than from the United States, is $290,000. The fund derived from the United States land scrip for endowment is $300,000; interest in Treasurer's hands, $4,690 42. The increase in the currency value of this fund since April 9, 1867, is $144,264 42. The course of study in the institution embraces agriculture, chemistry, civil engineering, physic, and mechanical engineering.

The Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act recognizing Lincoln University, in Chester County, as a State Normal School. This institution was incorporated in 1854 as the Ashman Institute, "for the scientific, classical, and theological education of colored youth of the male sex." In 1866, by a supplemental act, the name was changed to the Lincoln University. The Attorney General, however, declares the law recognizing the university as a normal school in violation of the spirit of the Constitution. He says:

> "It such a clear evasion of the Constitution, both in its letter and its spirit, is permitted, what security is there for the observance of any of its provisions? It contains none clearer than the prohibition of the use of public moneys for denominational or sectarian purposes, either by way of appropriation by the Legislature or by the application of moneys raised for school purposes to sectarian schools, and its rigid, impartial enforcement is not only demanded by the Constitution, but will commend itself to every denominational or sectarian organization of intelligent and impartial men. We have in this State nineteen denominational or sectarian colleges and universities that might demand, and under impartial laws be entitled to receive, recognition and State aid if it is extended to Lincoln University. That which is conferred upon a college or university of one denomination cannot in justice be refused to similar institutions of other denominations. The Constitution places all these institutions upon an equality, which can only be preserved by strictly adhering to its provisions in letter and in spirit."

The Worcester Free Institute, located at Worcester, Mass., appears to be doing a good work in the cause of practical education. The institute was founded in 1865 by John Boynton, of Templeton, who endowed it with $100,000, to which was subsequently added $200,000 by Hon. Stephen Salisbury. The intention of the founder was to provide a school for the instruction of youth in those branches of education which are essential and best adapted to train the young for practical life, so as thereby to meet a want which our public schools have hitherto but inadequately supplied. The annual catalogue of the institute for 1874-75 says: "A very serious objection to 'trade school' and 'manual labor departments,' both at home and abroad, has been that boys had not an opportunity to see or to attempt the best kinds of work. Miscellaneous jobbing and inferior work are not the models for a boy to study, nor are second-rate workmen his proper instructors. Nothing is too good for a boy, though the popular notion is the exact reverse of this. The determination on the part of the Superintendent to maintain the highest standard of workmanship has so far been successfully carried out, and is undoubtedly the only way to fulfill the design of the shop. The speed-lathe designed and built there took the gold medal at the Baltimore Fair in 1869, and both the engine-lathe and the speed-lathe took first premiums at the Fair of the American Institute, held October, 1870, in New-York, and at the Fair of the Worcester North Agricultural Society, held in September, 1873. At the last-named fair the grinding machine also took a first premium. The whole scheme must be regarded as an experiment in American education, which, at the present stage, is sufficiently promising to warrant its further prosecution." Of the seventy-three students who have graduated from the institute, a large proportion have become draughtsmen and civil engineers.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Following is the vote of South Carolina for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, at the election held Nov. 3, as officially canvassed by the State Legislature:

	Governor.			Lieut. Governor.		
Counties.	D. H. Chamberlain, Rep.	John T. Green, Ind.Rep.	Scat.	R. H. Gleaves, Rep.	M. R. Delaney, Ind.Rep.	Scat.
Abbeville	4181	2486	..	4185	2220	....
Aiken	2388	2320	1	2224	2159	293
Anderson	1762	2534	..	1746	2229	....
Barnwell	3797	2320	..	3739	2149	....
Beaufort	4778	2076	2	4924	1857	3
Charleston	8727	11393	1	8713	11275	1
Chester	2630	1364	6	2623	1325	1
Chesterfield	918	1122	..	917	1078	....
Clarendon	737	1895	..	745	1796	1
Colleton	3539	2106	..	3536	2072	2
Darlington	3729	1851	..	3735	1804	....
Edgefield	3398	2900	..	3396	2783	....
Fairfield	3022	1478	..	3034	1320	....
Georgetown	1821	753	..	1822	743	....
Greenville	1879	2288	..	1835	1913	....
Horry	597	1283	1	593	1147	1
Kershaw	1983	1264	..	1986	1242	....
Lancaster	1169	1137	1	1169	1123	....
Laurens	2892	1815	..	2899	1755	....
Lexington	1156	1562	2	1149	1303	8
Marion	2343	2525	1	2353	2499	1
Marlboro	1841	1322	..	1848	1241	2
Newberry	3181	1476	3	3179	1498	2
Oconee	582	1238	..	537	937	8
Orangeburg	3779	2014	1	3793	1950	1
Pickens	591	745	..	474	329	....
Richland	3974	1491	..	3977	1387	....
Spartanb'rg	1540	2657	..	1510	2307	....
Sumter	758	4091	..	753	3910	3
Union	1810	1993	..	1793	1914	....
Williamsb'g	2313	•1243	..	2314	1220	....
York	2588	2067	..	2572	1783	....
Total	80403	68814	19	80073	64268	327
	68814			64268		
Rep. maj	11589			15,805		

The vote for members of Congress was found to be as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Independent.
1.	J. H. Rainey....14370	Samuel Lee........13563
2.	Charles W. Buttz.14204	E. W. M. Mackey.16742
3.	S. L. Hoge........16431	S. McGowan.......12873
4.	A. S. Wallace.....16452	J. B. Kershaw......14455
5.	Robert Smalls....17752	J. P. M. Epping... 4461

The Congressional delegation, as will be seen, will consist of four Republicans and one Independent. For the unexpired term in the Third District L. Cass Carpenter had 23,018 votes, there being but eighty-seven scattering votes against him.

WINTER FREIGHT RATES.

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 29.

The Western Board of Railroad Commissioners issued a circular yesterday announcing the following freight rates on fourth-class freight, which are to enter into effect Dec. 1:

From	Boston.	New-York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.
Chicago to	.50	.45	.40	.40
Cleveland to	.35	.30	.25	.25
Toledo to	.40	.35	.30	.35
Detroit to	.37	.32	.32	.32
Cincinnati to	.46	.41	.36	.31
St. Louis to	.63	.58	.53	.48
Indianapolis to	.48	.43	.38	.38
Louisville to	.55	.57	.45	.40
Cairo to	.63	.58	.53	.48

The following table gives the rates on all the classes of freight from Chicago which will be imposed after Dec. 1:

From Chicago to	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
Boston	$1 60	$1 20	.90	.50
New-York	1 50	1 10	.85	.45
Philadelphia	1 35	1 00	.77	.40
Baltimore	1 40	1 00	.75	.40

A SUPERVISOR'S TROUBLES.

Supervisor O'Brien, of Monroe County, was called to his feet, at the late session of the board in Rochester, by a motion that each Supervisor should attach an affidavit to his account for mileage and attendance. He humbly asked for information as to how he should make out his bill, and in the course of his amusing speech said:

In the beginning of this session, it being my first, I carefully considered, in company with another verdant representative, the question of remuneration, and searched the records of former sessions to throw light upon it. In our innocence we supposed we were entitled to mileage. I need not harrow up his feelings and mine by stating how often we went home to dinner at noon to swell the number of miles, and with what satisfaction we walked homeward in the evening. But with all our travel, we could not overtake the figures which appear charged as mileage in the accounts of the members of former boards. There, for instance, we found the mileage of the accomplished traveler from Nebraska—Nebraska isn't the name of the town, by the way—to be 1,400 miles. How we envied that Weston! We pondered over the tables in the proceedings of the board, bristling with figures, as the head of my venerable and distinguished colleague from the Third Ward bristles with gray hairs, until our brain reeled; but we could not solve the problem. As time rolled on we found ours was "love's labor lost," and that city members were not entitled to mileage. I need not confess how many days I am inclined to charge for as committee work in looking up that disastrous law question. But, Mr. Chairman, being precluded from charging mileage, our attention was directed to the other source of income—that is to say, committee work. I have kept a careful, and, I think, accurate, account of all the engagements I have had to fill in the board. For instance, the board assembled at 10 A. M., the regular order of business was called through, and at 10:30 A. M., on motion of Mr. Gerling, we adjourned till next day at 10 A. M. Immediately after adjournment I was engaged five minutes with one committee, five minutes with another, and half an hour with a third. Here were four engagements, for each of which I could charge $3. How we chuckled and exulted over that! That was better than tiring ourselves to death walking to charge mileage. And now, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from the Eighth Ward threatens to spoil the source of revenue by forcing us to verify our accounts. On behalf of my friends, I desire to express my profound indignation at this attempt to do away with a custom time-honored and lucrative. What inducement, Mr. Chairman, will there be for first-class talent to come into this board, if all the avenues of emolument are closed in this ruthless manner? I do not speak for myself, but I do insist on behalf of my friends here that these ancient rights shall be preserved. I therefore ask again, Mr. Chairman, in a tone of indignant remonstrance and sadness, how shall I make out my bill?

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CANAL CONTRACTS.

The Troy *Times* publishes a call for a meeting of the friends of the Champlain Canal, in Whitehall, on Friday, 4th inst., to consider questions relating to the work of its enlargement, and says:

"Last Winter the Legislature passed an act appropriating $500,000 to be applied toward the enlargement of the canal. The money will not be available until next Spring, when the taxes shall have been collected and paid into the Treasury of the State; but in anticipation of the application of the appropriation to this purpose the Canal Board has already let some contracts for the work, which the necessities of the situation would, if they were honest and intended to subserve a great public benefit, fully justify. But the citizens along the line of the canal, and business men having the greatest interest in the improvement, have somehow imbibed the idea that the contracts are fraudulent, designed rather to help enrich the contractors than benefit the State, and they propose to see what can be done about it. There are four of these contracts—one to enlarge the five mile level from Whitehall to Wood Creek, and the other three are upon the side cut from the Cohoes locks to the Mohawk River. There is believed to be an immense swindle in connection with all of these contracts, particularly the one upon the five-mile level. The call for the meeting is signed by a large number of the principal business men of Whitehall and of other points upon the line of the canal. Its object is the appointment of a committee to superintend the work under the contracts, if the Canal Board cannot be induced to vacate them, and see that the State is not cheated too openly and shamelessly by the contractors and the engineers in league with them. The act to enlarge the Champlain Canal was passed in 1870. It required a capacity of 7 feet of depth, 44 feet width at bottom, and 52 feet of water surface. Since the adoption of the law there have been expended in the construction of two locks at Waterford (including damages caused by the break at that point) $175,000; for the two locks at Cohoes, $155,000; for widening and deepening at Ballard's Bend, $146,000; for the Saratoga dam, $145,000—a total of $621,000 exclusive of the sum paid upon the abandoned contract for work at Bemis Heights. At this rate, considering the amount of work done to show for the sum expended, it is safe to say that there is scarcely money enough in the State to enlarge the canal to the dimensions required by the act of 1870."

MINISTER DISRAELI AND GERMANY.

The *Journal des Débats*, on Nov. 18, prints an article, signed by M. John Lemoinne, on the paragraph in the London *Times* correcting the interpretation placed upon a passage of Mr. Disraeli's speech at the Guildhall. The article says:

"The note in the *Times* constitutes a very humble excuse from the First Minister of England to the First Minister of Prussia. It is evident that the placing of Europe in a state of siege is making progress. It cannot be supposed that the head of the English Cabinet would have made this *amende honorable* so readily if an invitation to do so had not come from above or from afar. If Mr. Disraeli's language has been thus formally disavowed eight days after it was uttered, the reason must be that it has been the subject of an exchange of disagreeable communications. The *Times* has administered a German sermon to Mr. Disraeli, but it need not have added that Frenchmen had attached an exaggerated importance to Mr. Disraeli's sympathies. We know well enough that we are not in a position to expect advances. We are not surprised at the poor excuses tendered to the political director of the Continent. What is most apparent in this incident is that the classical land of liberty has in its turn been invaded. The first Minister of England can no longer speak without incurring and submitting to censure from Berlin."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sales effected at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Dec. 4, was made by Richard V. Harnett, who, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, S. H. Olin, Esq. Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with lot 18 by 75.7, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 36 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $3,000, to Alfred Roe, attorney for the plaintiff. The sale of a house and lot on West Forty-eighth street, east of Eighth avenue, by the same auctioneer, was adjourned to the 8th inst. E. A. Lawrence & Co. also adjourned the sale of a house and lot, on West Thirty-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, to the 11th inst., and J. Thomas Stearns adjourned the sale of Twenty-third Ward property to the same date. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Three sales are noticed for to-day as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. E. Anderson, Esq., Referee, of eighteen acres of land, lying between Eleventh avenue and the Harlem River, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth streets, known as the "Barney Bowers tract." Also similar sale, Charles A. Peabody, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 92, on East Twenty-first street, south side, 300 feet west of First avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward J. Shandley, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 46 by 106, on Benson street, south side, 229.3 feet east of Morris avenue, Melrose South, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 two-story frame house and lot, E. 119th st., n. s., 36 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 18x75.7	$3,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

Broadway, e. s., 175 ft. s. of L. W. Walker's, 175x100, West Farms; Janet E., wife of George E. Walker, to Henry L. Horton	$1,375
Irving place, n. e. s., part lot No. 152, 78.2x75 x22; lot No. 151, 39.6x75x16x78.5; part lot No. 150, 50x180x52.10x196; another part lot No. 150, (all on map of Morrisania,) 80 ft. to centre Mill Brook, thence 156 ft. to Fleetwood Course fence, thence 90.6x180; the Fleetwood Association to Charles C. Bigelow	5,000
Morris st., s. w. s., extending from McComb's Dam road to Grove lane, 6 acres 2 roods 36 perches, Fordham; S. H. Kneeland to Olivia M., wife of J. C. Clifford	35,000
16th st., n. s., 119.3 ft. e. of Av. A, 23.9x92; David McMullen to Ellen M., wife of Eugene B. Sanger	15,300
19th st., s. s., 242 ft w. of 4th av., 22x92; C. G. Judson to A. Haight	60,000
21st st., n. s., No. 251, 16.6x98.9; Marie A., wife of J. P. O'Brien, to J. Fettretch	20,000
22d st., No. 215 West, 16x78.5; Teresa, wife of Ray T. Gordon, heirs of Teresa Bianchi to Robert Gair	nom.
Same property; Francesca Bianchi, John Bianchi, and Sarah, wife of Frederick J. Horr, and Hannah, wife of George A. Widmayer, heirs of T. Bianchi, to Robert Gair	nom.
Same property; John G. H. Meyers, Referee, to Robert Gair	10,700
28th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x98.9; G. N. Marshall to Emily J. Weeks	20,000
42d st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.4; J. Coulman to W. H. Ingraham	nom.
59th st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Lexington av., 25x 100.5; J. Fettretch to Maria A. O'Brien	45,000
79th st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x102.2; A. L. Sanger to M. H. Regensburger, ½ part	7,000
85th st., n. s., 255.7 ft. w. of 3d av., 25.7x 102.2; D. Manson to W. Livingston	7,200
116th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th av., widened, 50x100.11; 115th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th av., widened, 50x100.11, Adolph L. Sanger to Melville H. Regensburger, ⅓d part	6,600
Fordham av., Lafayette pl., Central av., lots Nos. 9, 21, 22, 54, 55, 56 and 114, Upper Morrisania, M. H. Regensburger to J. L. Sanger, ½ part	6,000
Railroad av., southerly cor., 11th st., 100x150, West Farms, Washington av., e. s., lot 64, map Morrisania, runs s. e. 256 ft. to Fordham av., thence s. w. 173.6 ft., thence n. w. 245 ft. to Washington av., thence n. e. 173 ft.; Andrew Cauldwell to William Cauldwell	nom.
Summit av., n. s., 414.3 ft. w. of Williamsbridge Road, 25x100, (Twenty-fourth Ward;) George Opdyke to Valentine Roth	280
Westchester av., s. s., 253 ft. e. of Retreat av., 28x about 165 to centre Mill Brook; George W. Denton to Joseph Battin	3,150
3d av., e. s., 63.9 ft. s. of 77th st., 38.5x75; L. Goldstein, Executor, to P. L. Goldstein, ½ part	6,000
8th av., n. w. corner 122d st., 28.6 ft. to e. s. of St. Nicholas av., thence 236.10 ft. to s. s. of 123d st., thence e. 152.5 ft. to w. s. 8th av., thence s. 201.10; A. L. Sanger to M. H. Regensburger, ¼ part	18,000
11th av., w. s., 75.6 ft. s. of 96th st., 25.2x65.5; foreclosure; John Hubbell to David M. Clarkson	1,900
Parcel of land under water lying w. of 12th av., extending from 96th st. to centre line of what was 97th st., on what was formerly known as map or plan of the City of New-York, distance between said street points being 231.10 ft., with riparian rights; Peter B. Armory to James W. Armory	80,000

LEASES RECORDED.

21st st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100, Hamilton Fish to Mary A., wife of John McCurdy, 21 years, per year	$350
21st st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100, Hamilton Fish to George J. Hamilton, 21 years, per year	350
21st st. n. s., 450 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100, Hamilton Fish to George J. Hamilton, 21 years, per year	350
21st st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 1st av., Hamilton Fish to George J. Hamilton, 21 years, per year	350
21st st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 1st av., Hamilton Fish to George J. Hamilton, 21 years, per year	350
46th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5, John J. Astor to John Van Dolsen, 17½ years, per year	360
10th av., No. 273, store, &c., 4 11-12 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

D. M. SEAMAN,
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
First and Second Mortgages sold.
Office No. 14 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS, FOR STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARK OPENINGS, WIDENINGS, AND EXTENSIONS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF ARREARS, Sept. 1, 1874.

Under the direction of ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act, entitled an act for the Collection of Taxes, Assessments, and Croton Water Rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues, and park openings, widenings, and extensions, confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1871, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due, and remaining unpaid, to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement. And if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public action at the New County Court-house in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale, shall be sold. And notice is hereby further given, that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STORE AND LOT NO. 618 WATER ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WATER ST.—The first-class three-story and attic brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Water st., between Montgomery and Gouverneur sts., and opposite Gouverneur slip, known as No. 618. The store is substantially built, and is suitable for storage or other heavy business, at the foot of which the New-Haven Railroad freight depot is now being built.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE—VALUABLE LOT ON 3D AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors of Daniel Fanshaw, deceased:

THIRD AVENUE.—On lot, situate on the easterly side of 3d av., 50 feet 8 inches north of 90th st., 25x100 feet.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER,
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., SOLD BY AUCTION,
Special and liberal terms made with executors.
Office No. 14 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT AT A SACRIFICE—ELEGANTLY furnished, high-stoop, brown-stone house, West 42d st.; perfect order; immediate possession. Address OWNER, No. 4 East 42d st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.

K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A FINE STORE AND BASEMENT, 50X100, to let; also first loft, with or without steam power. Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar. 56x90. Inquire on premises.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

PERSONAL.

2542 TO 14744.

Why have you not written as you promised? Write at once. Very anxious.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS ST., Dec. 1, 1874.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1874, to pay the same to the undersigned, at the Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, before the 1st day of January, 1875.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, 1875, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged from the day on which the assessment rolls and warrants were delivered to the Receiver of Taxes to the date of payment.

No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK NEWHERR and ADOLPHUS HOFFSTADT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Frederick Newherr and Adolphus Hoffstadt of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district on the 21st day of December A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEMUEL G. BIGLOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of November, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Lemuel G. Biglow, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

B. Y. PIPPEY, Assignee,
n28-1aw3wS* No. 128 Church st., New-York City.

NO. 4,928.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK MAHER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 23d day of November, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Patrick Maher, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

d5-1aw3wS* WM. H. ADAMS, JR., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM CLARK, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
d5-1aw3wS

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES WELDON, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

d5-1aw3wS* E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDWARD CULLEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 663 Broad street,) for the purpose mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.............SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC............SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA......WED., Dec. 9	*RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 23
ABYSSINIA..WED., Dec. 16	JAVA.........WED., Dec. 30

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE...........Saturday..Dec. 12
PEREIRE, SURMONT...................Saturday..Dec. 26
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..................Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. QUINN.............Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE.............Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England.....Dec. 5, 2 P. M. Helvetia..Dec. 19, — —
Spain...Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M. ——— 26 ———

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.........................Saturday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP.......Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA...................Wednesday, Dec. 9
STATE OF FLORIDA...................Wednesday, Dec. 23

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Dec. 5.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Dec. 8.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 8, No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.........................Tuesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK...................Thursday, Dec. 17
CITY OF HAVANA.......................Thursday, Dec. 24

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.........................Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA...Tuesday, Jan. 5

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL......................................Nov. 19

PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARICABO

ANDES...Nov. 27

NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.

ATLAS...Dec. 5

GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.

ETNA..Dec. 15

KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

*ABBOTSFORD.....Oct. 29	OHIO...............Nov. 19
PENNSYLVANIA....Nov. 5	*KENILWORTH...Nov. 26
ILLINOIS...........Nov. 12	INDIANA.............Dec. 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland,	Nov. 10	Colina,	Oct. 29
Nederland,	Dec. 4	Switzerland,	Nov. 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Nov. 10	Switzerland,	Oct. 29
Vaderland,	Dec. 4	Colina,	Nov. 21

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.

B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5,20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 30, 1874. Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:10, Accommodation,) 8:05, (Express,) 9:05, (Accommodation,) 10 A. M., (Express,) 12 M., (Accommodation,) 1, (Express,) 3, (Express,) 2:20, (Accommodation,) 4:38 and 5:15, (Local Express,) 8:10, (Express,) and 9:10, (Express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (Express,) 2:20, 3, 4:38, 5:15, 5:40, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:20, and 3, (Express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:15, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10, 11:35 P. M.

Boston express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10 and 9:10 P. M. stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3, 8:10, and 9:10 P. M. at Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Providence and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with Shore Line Division for Norwich and New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven, and the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. for Newport; 8:05, 10 A. M. and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05, 3, and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1 and 4:38 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at Ticket Office of the Company at Grand Central Depot, or at the offices of the New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President. | L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 3d..2:30 P.M.	Wednesday, Dec. 2..1:00 P.M.
Saturday, 5th.....2:30 P.M.	Friday, 4th.........2:00 P.M.
Monday, 7th.......2:30 P.M	Monday, 7th.......6:30 A.M.
Tuesday, 8th......2:30 P.M.	Tuesday, 8th......7:00 A.M.
Thurday, 10th....8:30 A.M.	Wednesday, 9th..7:30 A.M.
	Friday, 11th.......8:00 A.M.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS DREW AND ST. JOHN

will continue to run till the close of navigation from Pier No. 41 North River, daily, at 6 P. M., for Albany and the North and West.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school building, to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason-work," "Proposal for Carpenter-work," "Proposal for Painting."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.

Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for Additions and Alterations to Grammar School Building No. 66, situated near King's Bridge.

Sealed Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the Desks, Seats, &c., required for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the school, and at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

MORRIS WILKINS,
GEO. H. MOLLER,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1875-6.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 6th day of January, 1875, for supplying one hundred and thirteen thousand (113,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District, until 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 11, 1874, for the HEATING APPARATUS and STEAM ELEVATOR of a Court-house, Bell Tower, and Prison Building in the Third Judicial District.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.—Lighting the public lamps with gas.—Proposals in sealed envelopes will be received by the above department until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on Dec. 16, for lighting with gas the public lamps on any or all the parks, places, squares, and bridges under the control of said department, for four months from Jan. 1, 1875. For full particulars see *City Record*, No. 2 City Hall.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.

JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
o15-1aw6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.

CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.

JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN B. STEVENS, EUGENE THORN, } Executors.
my30-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.

WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.

SARA B. S. HEENAN, Administratrix.
jy11-1aw6mS

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 232 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.